



# **JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION**

## **JIPS**

### **FISCAL YEAR 2001 ANNUAL REPORT**

**ARIZONA SUPREME COURT  
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION**

**JANUARY 2002**

# ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

David K. Byers, Director

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THIS REPORT PUBLISHED BY

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*For additional information about the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Program, or for clarification of any information contained in this report, please contact the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 542-9443.*

*To assist persons with disabilities, this publication can be provided in an alternative format upon request.*

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### *About the report:*

This annual report covers the time period from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001, inclusive. The program information is divided into 9 components: New Cases, Contacts, Activity, Financial, Subsequent Offenses, Cases Closed, JIPS Detention, Fiscal Year 2000-Fiscal Year 2001 Statewide Comparisons and Longitudinal Comparisons. Introducing each section is a synopsis that describes how the information presented relates to the program. Data are shown in graph format. Should the reader like more detailed information, the data tables which are the source of the graphed information are also included. These tables contain department-specific as well as statewide data.

The data in the annual report are drawn from the Juvenile On Line Tracking System (JOLTS). Each Department is responsible for entering the information that makes this report possible. The information is entered by either probation officers or support staff. This task is an extremely important link in creating this annual report, as well as many other reports published by this office. JOLTS, however, is much more than a data collection and reporting system. JOLTS is a necessary and effective tool utilized daily by juvenile probation personnel statewide to more efficiently and appropriately manage probation caseloads. JJSD appreciates the effort necessary to ensure the data are correctly entered in a timely manner.

The breakdown of data into each of the 15 departments might tempt some to compare figures among departments. The only relevant criteria, however - the only true gauge of performance - is the degree to which the JIPS mission is being fulfilled. The County Descriptors following the Executive Summary expand on the data presented by explaining how each department approaches accomplishing the mission of JIPS by tailoring the program to meet the particular needs of their community.

Please contact the Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 542-9443 with any questions about this report.

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# *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

*The mission of JIPS is to effect positive change in a high risk juvenile population through a highly structured, community-based probation program committed to the prevention of further juvenile offenses and the protection of the community.*

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a sentencing consequence used by juvenile court judges for those youth who are in need of increased levels of supervision and a highly structured program. JIPS is administered by the Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSJ) of the Administrative Office of the Courts and is locally managed by the Juvenile Probation Department of the Superior Court in each of Arizona's 15 counties. JIPS is not a "one size fits all" program. As previously noted, each department has tailored their program within the parameters established by Statute and Administrative Codes to meet the unique needs of their county.

Arizona Revised Statutes §8-351 to §8-358 and the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 specify definitive procedural guidelines for the JIPS program. The comprehensive intent of the law and the administrative code is to allow juvenile delinquents to remain at home in the community, under supervision of a probation officer, rather than be removed from the home and placed in either a residential treatment facility or the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS has proven, and continues to prove, to be a less costly alternative to ADJC or residential treatment.

Specific terms of probation apply to youth on JIPS. They are required by statute to be involved in at least 32 hours of constructive activity per week. Juveniles are seen face to face by a JIPS officer or team several times a week and cannot leave home unless they have authorization from their JIPS officer or team. JIPS differs from regular probation in the increased frequency of contact, the requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured programs per week, the liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time away from home, the frequency of drug testing and the lower officer to probationer caseload ratio.

For FY01, the state legislature appropriated \$14,136,700 to fund JIPS statewide and program expenses for the year were \$13,929,575. Fiscal year population data indicate that 2,254 new youth were placed into the program and 2,209 youth were released from JIPS. A total of 3,883 youth received JIPS services. The annual cost per youth served, including administrative costs, was approximately \$3,341 or about \$9.15 per day per youth served. JIPS youth completed 2,496,984 hours of structured activity toward compliance with the 32 hours of structured weekly activity required for each youth on JIPS. More than 206,000 of these hours were unpaid community service hours.

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# ***JIPS DAILY PROFILE***

## ***On Any Given Day in FY01...***

, 1642 YOUTH WERE ON JIPS. 1636 JUVENILES WERE FOLLOWING THEIR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF JIPS; 6 WERE NOT.

, 745 JIPS PROBATIONERS HAD FACE TO FACE CONTACT WITH THEIR JIPS OFFICERS OR TEAMS. 46% OF THESE CONTACTS TOOK PLACE AFTER 6:00PM.

, 6841 COMPLIANCE HOURS WERE PERFORMED BY JIPS PROBATIONERS.

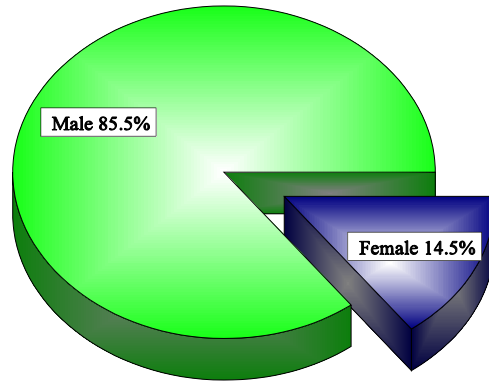
, 82 DRUG TESTS WERE CONDUCTED ON JIPS YOUTH. 70 OF THE TESTS SHOWED NO USE OF DRUGS.

, 1220 CASE RELATED INDIVIDUALS, SUCH AS PROBATIONERS, PARENTS, GUARDIANS, COUNSELORS, EMPLOYERS AND TEACHERS WERE CONTACTED BY JIPS OFFICERS OR TEAMS.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

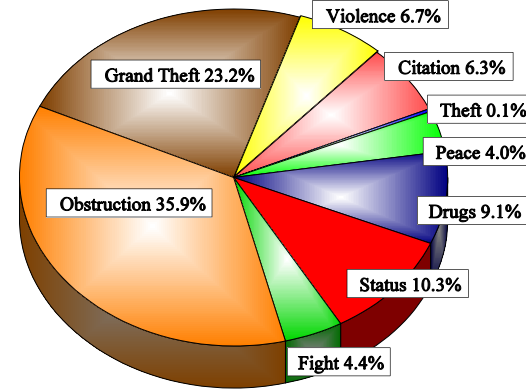
## Profile of New JIPS Cases

By Gender

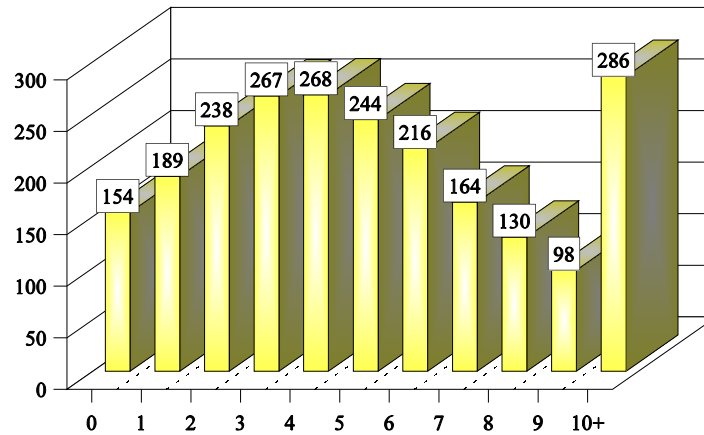


Total New Cases:  
2,254

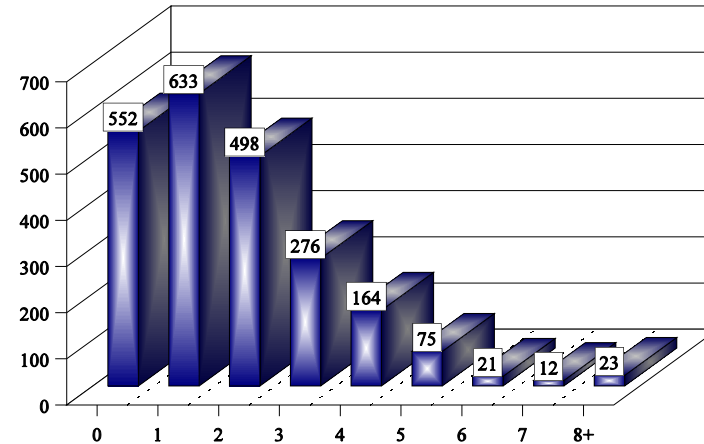
By Offense



Number of Prior Referrals



Number of Prior Adjudications

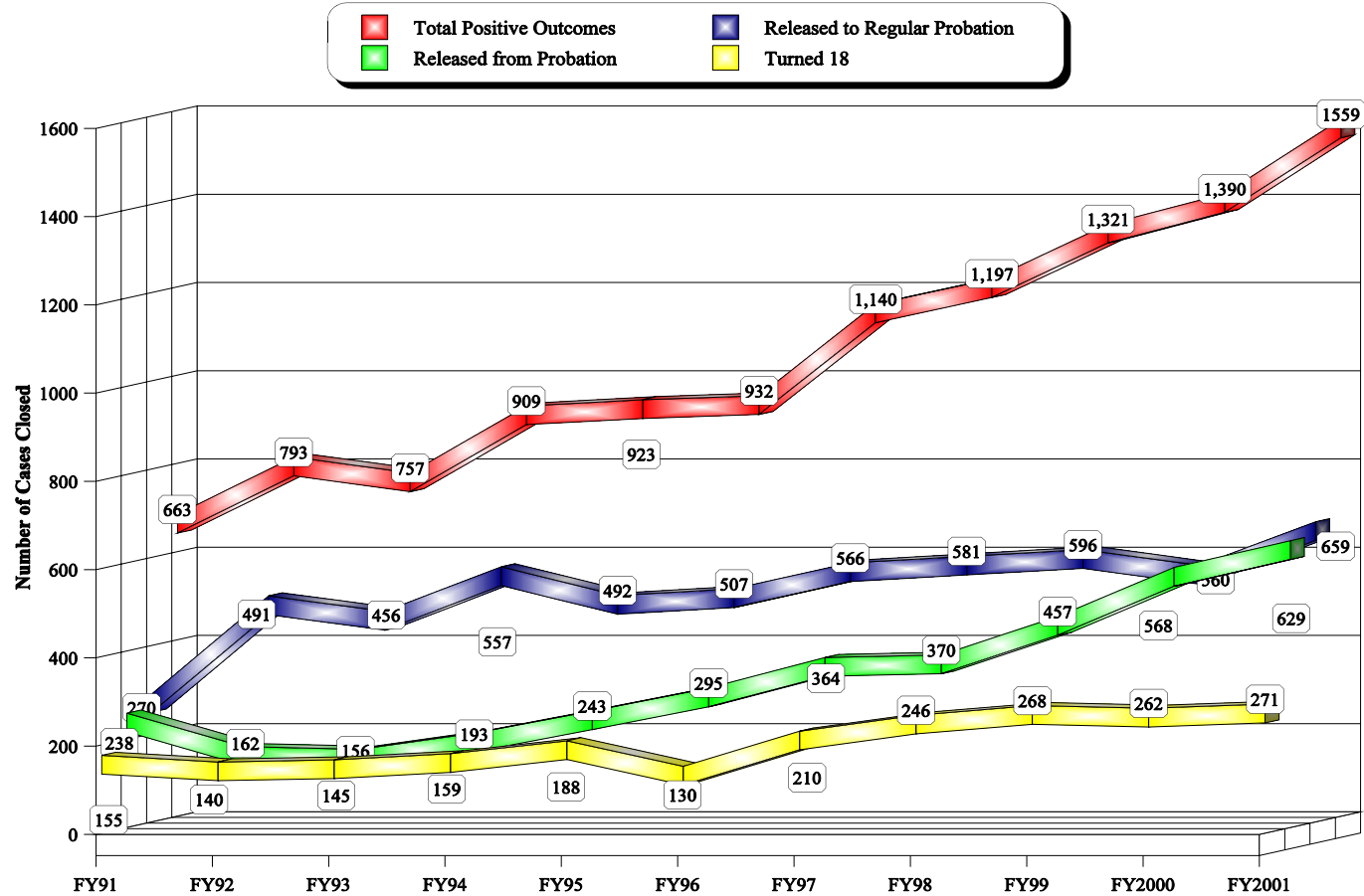




# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

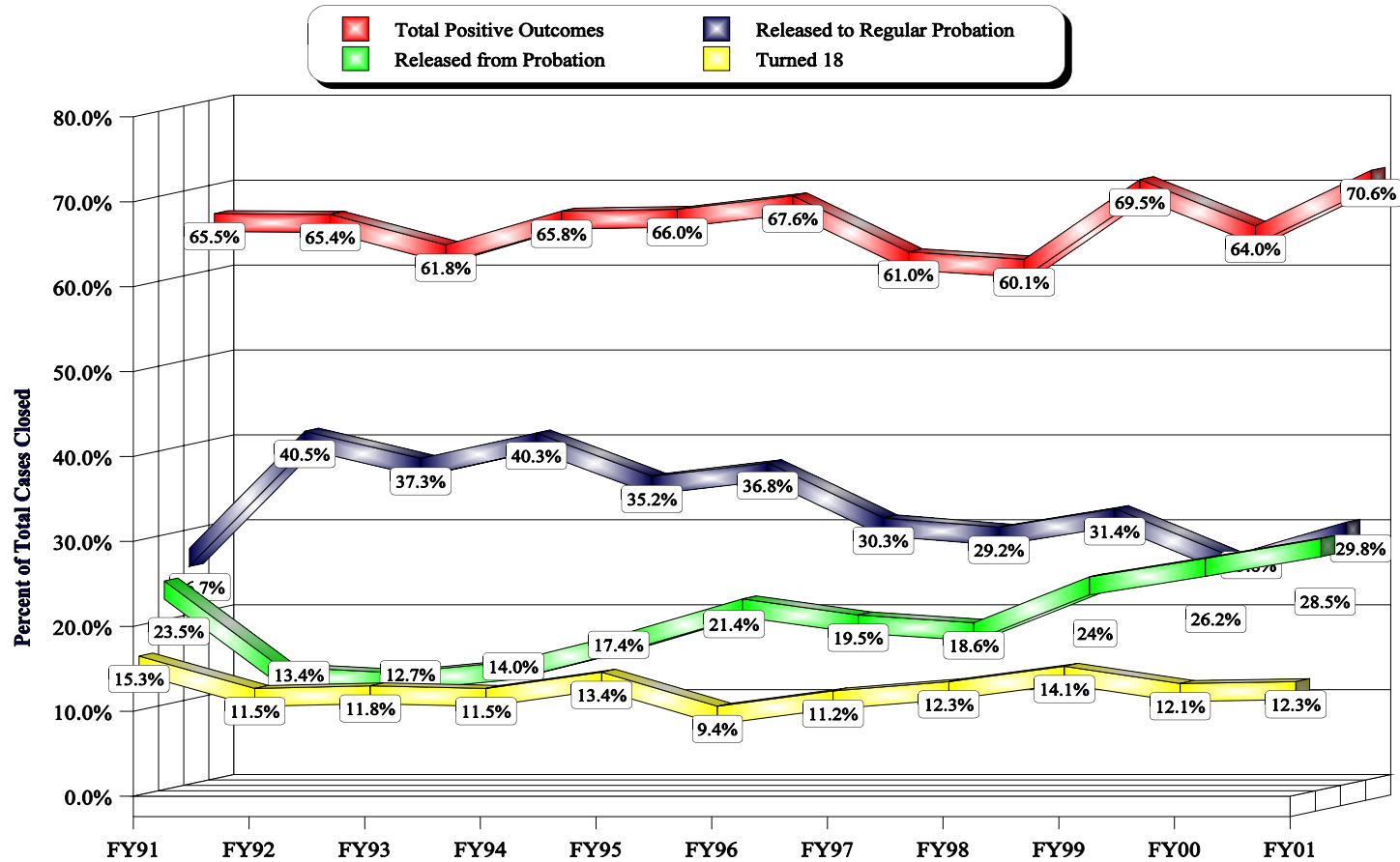
By Fiscal Year (Numbers\*)



# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

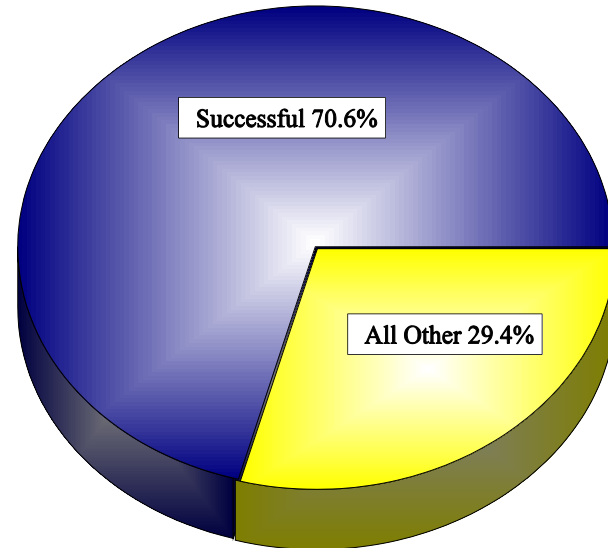
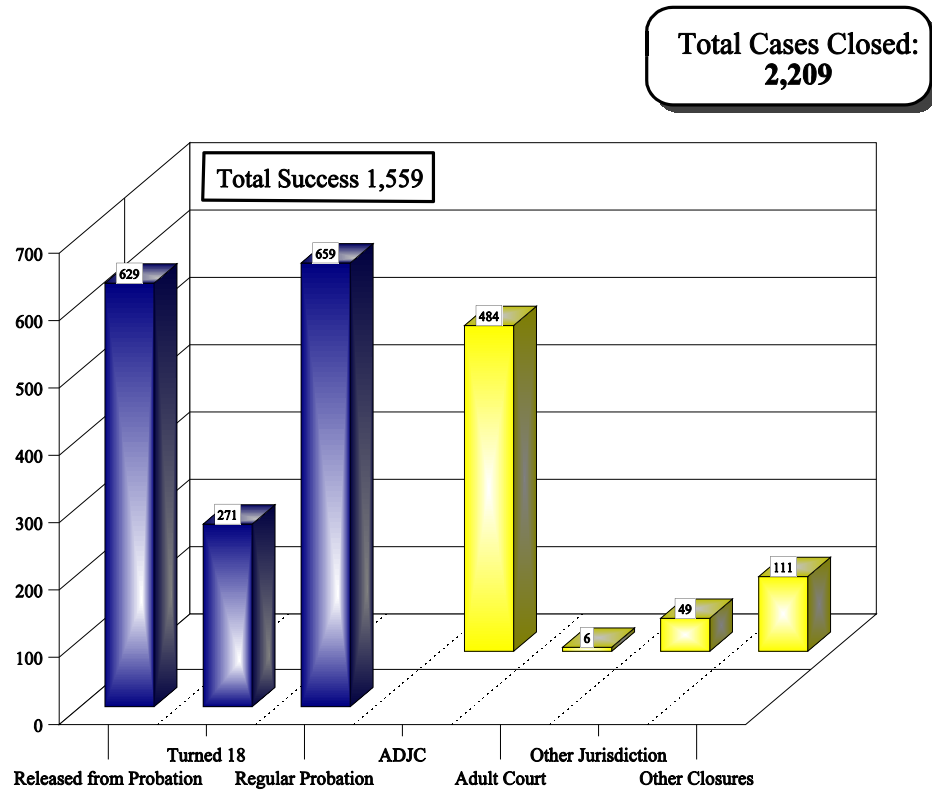
### By Fiscal Year (Percent\*)



\*See corresponding numbers on page 4

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Outcomes - Cases Closed



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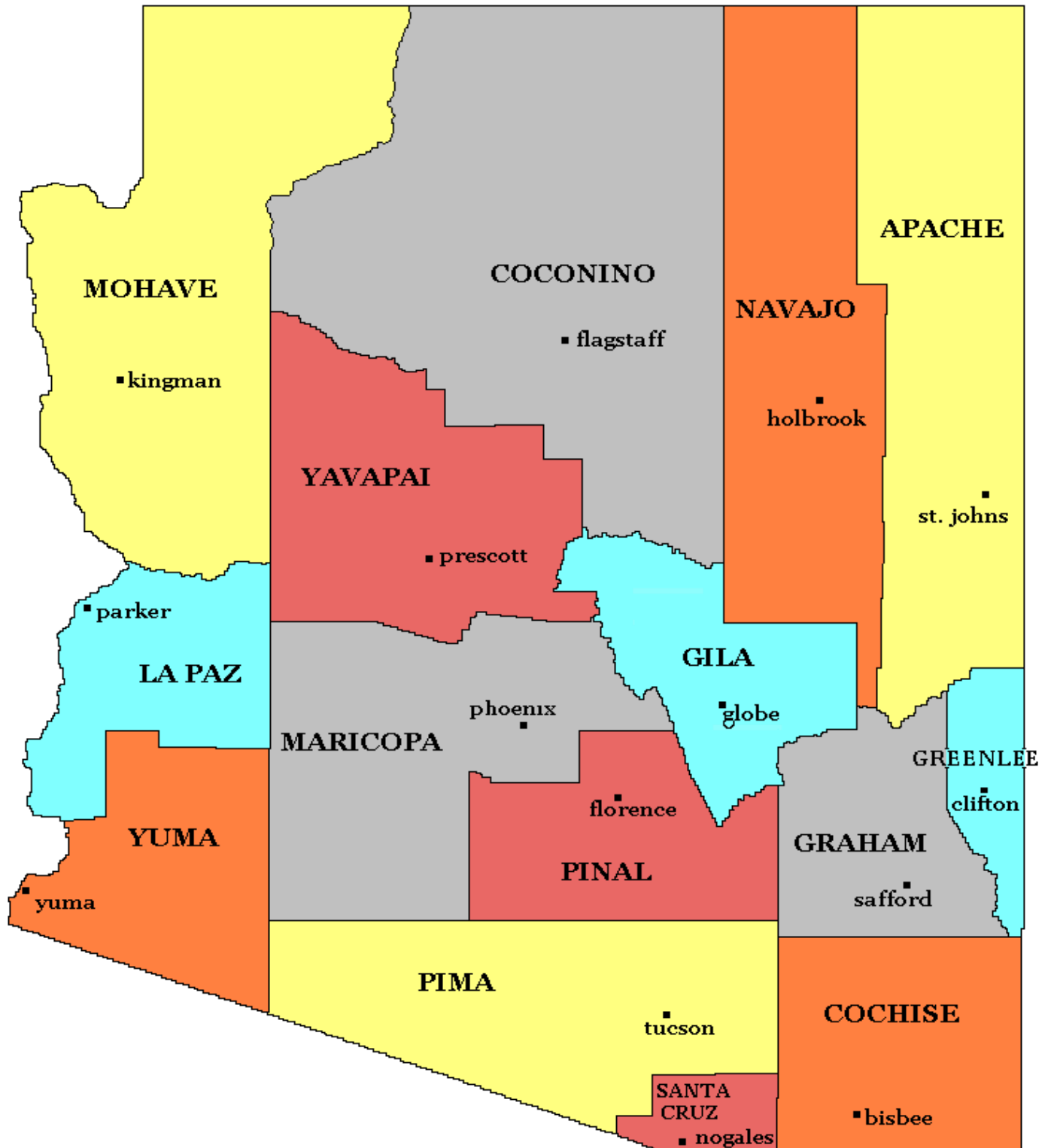
# *COUNTY DESCRIPTORS*

## SYNOPSIS

This section provides the reader with an increased awareness of how each county, while pursuing the same goals, and in the manner prescribed by statute and the appropriate codes, approaches the day-to-day management of their JIPS program.

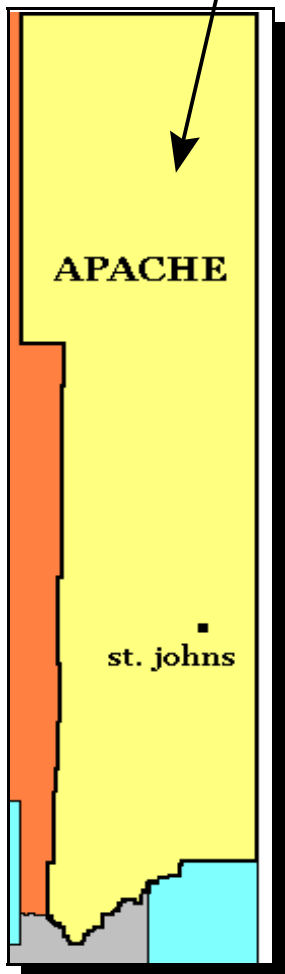
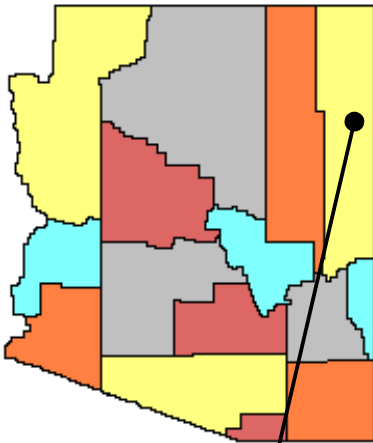
As is evident, each County's Juvenile Probation Department is faced with unique circumstances based on many factors. In addition to the variances in the sizes and populations of the counties, other factors including scattered population clusters, local availability of treatment resources and the presence of tribal lands and jurisdictions, all contribute to the individual approach each Department must develop and implement to accomplish the mission of JIPS.

## ARIZONA COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS



## APACHE COUNTY

County seat:	St. Johns
Square miles:	11,127
JIPS teams:	1
Team coverage:	11,127 sq. miles



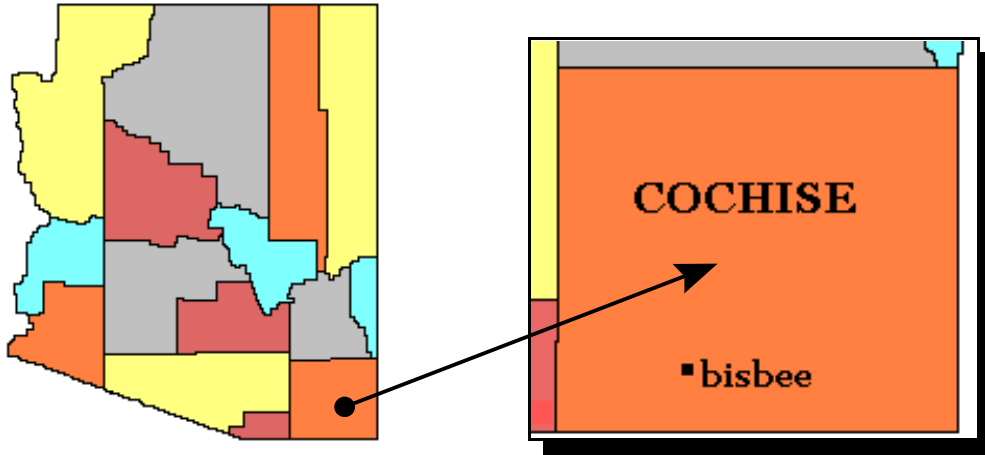
Apache County JIPS, utilizes a two person team which covers all of Apache County. The JIPS team also supervises youth on standard probation, if the Intensive Probation caseload is below legislative capacity. The JIPS team has been supervising youth on the Navajo Indian Reservation for three years. Approximately one third of the juveniles on the JIPS caseload resided on the reservation.

Apache JIPS maintains a study hall program for juveniles placed on intensive probation. Each juvenile on intensive probation must attend the study hall for one hour a week, regardless of their school grades. The study hall is continued throughout the summer, helping juveniles with life skills and job skills. The response from the juveniles and parents has been positive.

The JIPS team also supports the Apache County Search and Rescue Team, which was started by the Apache County Juvenile Probation Department. As a condition of intensive probation, juveniles that reside in the Springerville, Eagar or St. Johns area are ordered to complete 60 hours of basic training with the rescue team. The training includes; first aid, CPR, wilderness survival, map and compass skills, Global Positioning System (GPS) training, repelling and teamwork with peers and instructors. Since 1997, the Apache Search and Rescue Team has been an essential part of the Summer Search and Rescue units at the Grand Canyon and Yosemite National Parks, as well as providing assistance in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico when needed.

## COCHISE COUNTY

County seat:	Bisbee
Square miles:	6,000
JIPS teams:	6
Team Avg. coverage:	1000 sq. miles per team



Cochise County Juvenile Court Services provides JIPS in all communities within the County. Offices are located in Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista, Benson and Wilcox. The same standard of supervision and services are applied throughout the county, including remote rural locations.

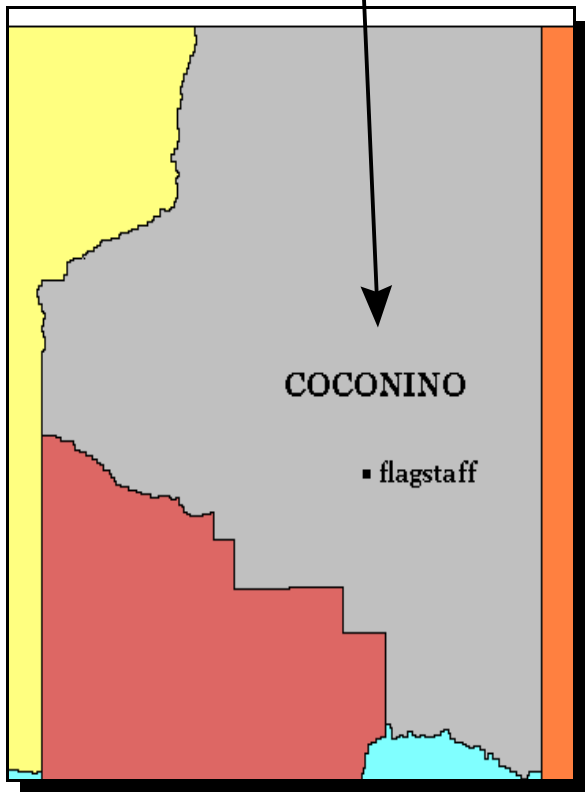
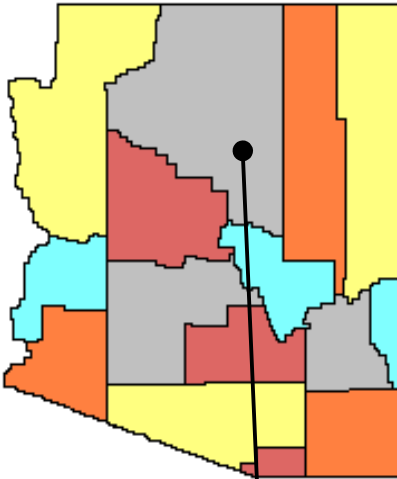
Cochise JIPS meets the programmatic mandates as defined by statute. Cochise JIPS also provides supportive summer programming which integrates a cognitive behavioral therapeutic approach. Treatment plans are developed to identify specific goals and desired behaviors in an identified time frame.

Each year, the JIPS program conducts an end of the summer incentive activity. For example, a camping trip to the White Mountains near Alpine, Arizona. Juveniles must achieve specific goals in order to participate in the activity, which includes archery, community work service, fishing, hiking and education.

Additional educational programming for Cochise JIPS includes wild life trail planning process which involves education in masonry, landscape design, carpentry, biology, botany, plumbing, city codes and risk management regulations. Juveniles who participate in these activities also prepare individual resumes that include all of their experiences on these projects.

## COCONINO COUNTY

County seat:	Flagstaff
Square miles:	18,806
JIPS teams:	3
Team Avg. coverage:	6,268 sq. miles per team



Coconino County is the largest county in the state (square miles). The JIPS program has 3 teams which are tasked to provide supervision for the entire county.

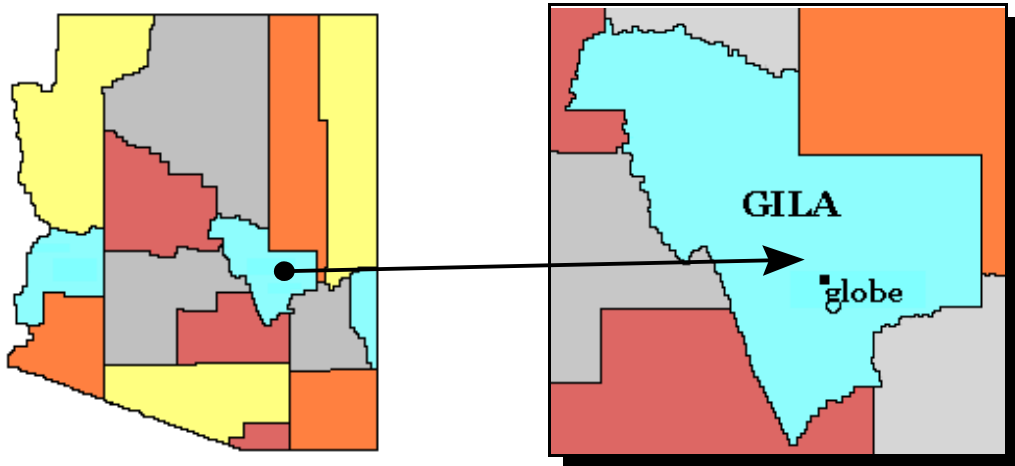
Research based principals are applied in carrying out supervision of juveniles in the JIPS program. For example, based on the research suggesting a correlation between participation in the treatment programs and recidivism reduction, Coconino JIPS provides for intensive services and treatment. Coconino County Juvenile Court provides a Day Reporting Program which includes an intensive outpatient substance abuse program, parent meetings and educational tutoring. In selected cases, a youth placed on JIPS would be assigned a probation officer, a surveillance officer and a masters level therapist. The objective is to merge probation and treatment goals utilizing in-home therapy and weekly staffings.

Coconino JIPS also exercises a balanced approach to the supervision of offenders. Although a focus and emphasis on treatment and services is advocated, JIPS must provide the full range of probation activities to include community protection, victim reparation and competency development.



## GILA COUNTY

County seat:	Globe
Square miles:	4,7520
JIPS teams:	2
Team Avg. coverage:	2,376 sq. miles per team

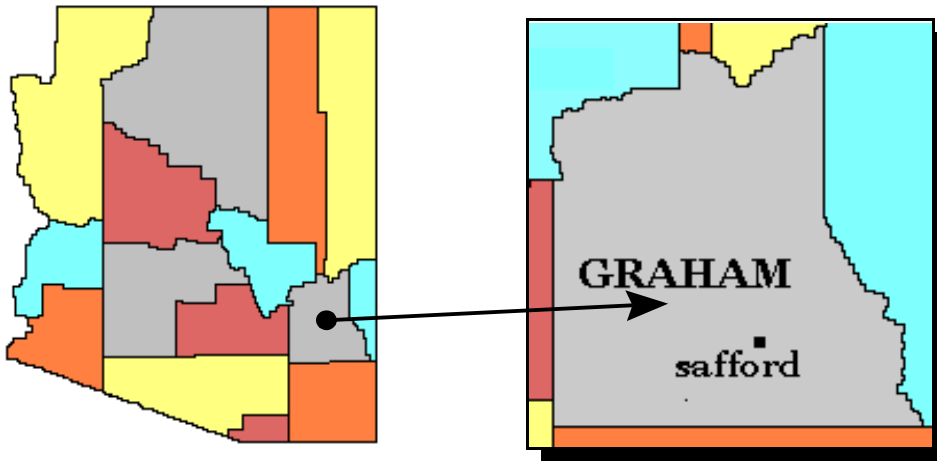


**G**ila County Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is primarily a house arrest program for juveniles who qualify for commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, if it were not for the JIPS program. The program allows the juvenile the opportunity to remain at home and continue to be with their family while affording them the opportunity to change their delinquent behavior. Each juvenile is expected and held accountable to pay back society by completing community work service, paying court ordered fees, and being a law abiding citizen.

In addition to the levels of supervision, as mandated by statute and the Supreme Court Administrative Order for JIPS, Gila County JIPS utilizes a program called "Windows". Instead of traditional curfew requirements, juveniles earn 'Windows' or blocks of time, which a juvenile can utilize at the discretion of their probation officer. The Windows can be used as free time. Thus, by abiding by court orders and the law, the probationer can earn more free time. The Windows can be earned or revoked based upon the compliance or lack of compliance with court orders and the law.

## GRAHAM COUNTY

<b>County seat:</b>	<b>Safford</b>
<b>Square miles:</b>	<b>5,128</b>
<b>JIPS teams:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Average coverage:</b>	<b>5,128 sq. miles</b>



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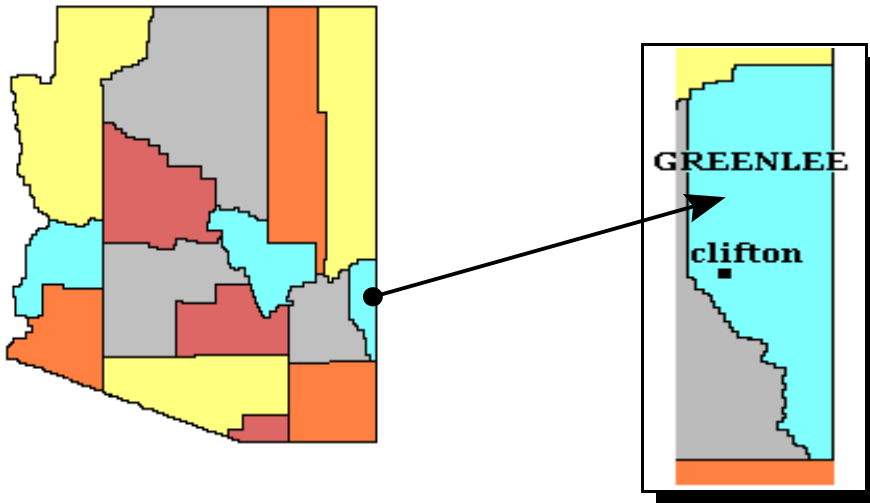
**G**raham County has a two person team that services the entire county. The philosophy of the Graham County JIPS program is to hold the juveniles accountable for their actions. This is accomplished through diligent surveillance in conjunction with the youth's schedule.

The officers work closely with the schools and the Safe Schools Program Officer. With the assistance of the Safe Schools Officer, the juveniles on intensive probation are held to a higher standard of accountability.

The JIPS program emphasizes treatment and education. Graham JIPS is motivated to success and to the positive outcomes within the program that are reflected by the efforts of officers to keep juveniles in school. The JIPS team is determined to help the probationer succeed and does everything possible to help the juvenile achieve their goals.

## GREENLEE COUNTY

County seat:	Clifton
Square miles:	1,876
JIPS teams:	1
Team Avg. coverage:	1,876 sq. miles

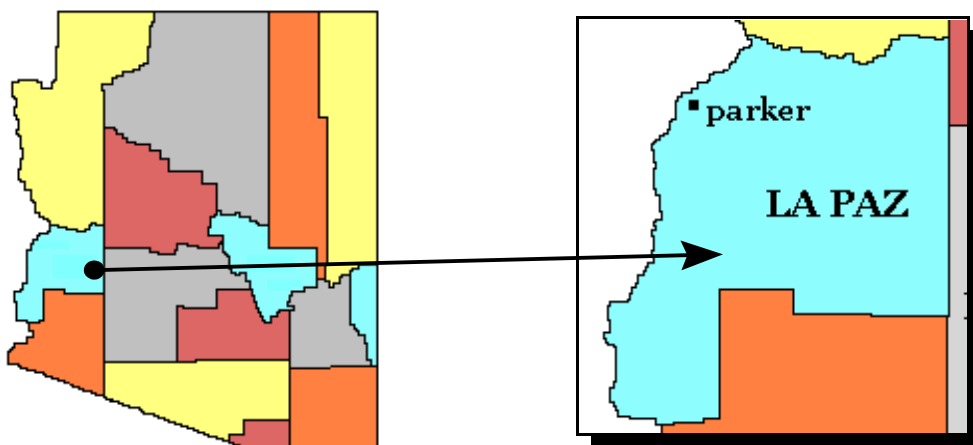


**G**reenlee County Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision combines a solid mixture of accountability and rehabilitation. The rural setting provided by this small county allows for maximum supervision of juvenile offenders. The JIPS team can closely monitor every move of the juvenile, thus insuring swift positive reinforcement for positive behavior and quick consequences for negative behavior. A combination of local resources and the utilization of the JAWS program in Yuma county, directs a strong tone of accountability in Greenlee County.

Rehabilitation of the youth is achieved through the use of local resources. The JIPS team is dedicated to work hand in hand with the community to monitor the juveniles on a daily basis. This team of probation professionals has a combined 22 years of experience working with at risk juveniles. Other highly qualified counselors, teachers, police officers, local dignitaries and civic groups work closely with the juvenile probation department to assist the youth with their journey to reestablishing positive behaviors in order to become a productive citizen of society.

## LA PAZ COUNTY

County seat:	Parker
Square miles:	4,500
JIPS teams:	1
Team Avg. coverage:	4,500 sq. miles



**L**a Paz County has a two person team that services both adult and juvenile probationers. They began providing adult services to both La Paz and southern Mohave County in 1985, and added juvenile services to La Paz County in 1987. In 1990, Mohave County assumed supervision of it's entire county.

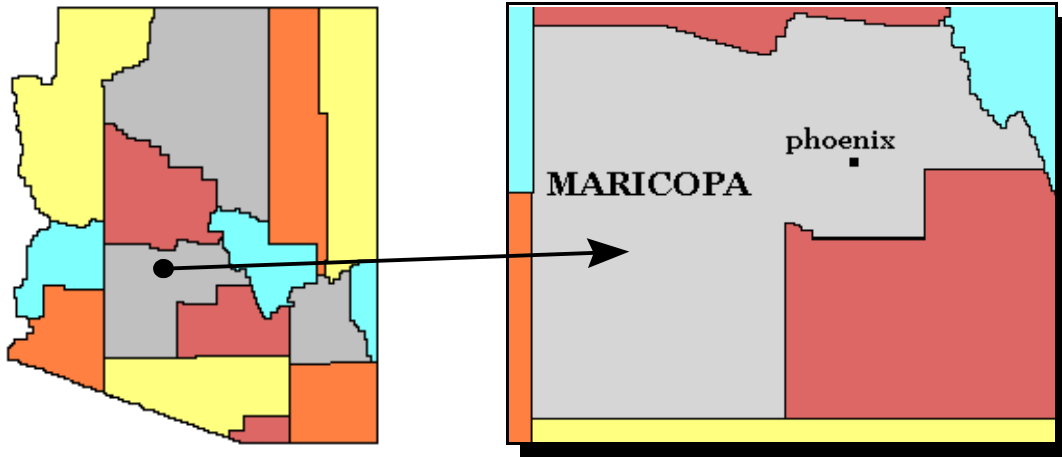
La Paz County Probation services an area of 4,518 square miles out of a single office in the county seat of Parker. A round trip visit to a single probationer in the farthest portion of the county can take up to 4 hours.

The Department must be innovative in servicing the youth on Intensive Probation. With just two high schools in the county, which are 60 miles apart, the resources are limited when a child is suspended from the public education system. The dedication of recently acquired service providers has allowed youth to receive counseling in their home communities rather than having to travel as much as an hour or more to the county seat.

The three other probation officers and one supervisor assist in providing the necessary 24 hours per day, 7 days per week supervision and on call responses for the JIPS team. The "wearing of many hats" and cooperation among employees, public agencies and service providers are key components in this successful JIPS program.

## MARICOPA COUNTY

<b>County seat:</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>
<b>Square miles:</b>	<b>9,226</b>
<b>JIPS teams:</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Team Avg. coverage:</b>	<b>330 sq. miles per team</b>



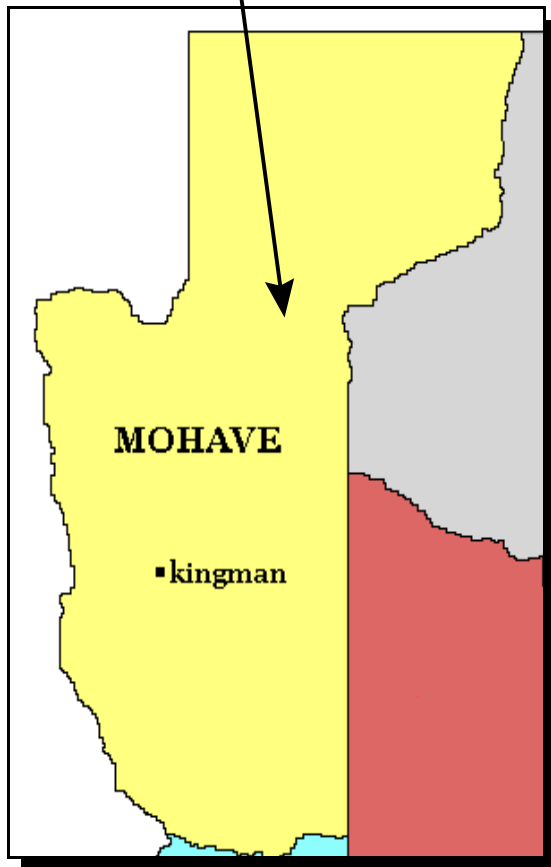
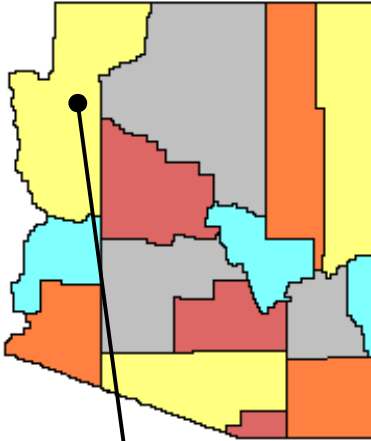
**M**aricopa County Juvenile Court Center (MCJCC) operates a JIPS program, that, as mandated by Arizona Statutes and the Administrative Office of the Courts, has very clear objectives to which juveniles must adhere. A juvenile ordered to intensive probation must review and sign a contract outlining the three levels of the program. By successfully completing each level, the child may be rewarded with less supervision, more trust, and more privileges. The terms of this contract emphasize surveillance, home detention, education, drug testing, counseling, and community service work.

By providing effective monitoring, behavioral training, and educational skill interventions to offenders, MCJCC is achieving what the community values most: safety, accountability, and prevention. JIPS is designed as a highly structured, closely supervised program that focuses on short and long-term behavioral changes. The division consists of teams of probation and surveillance officers assigned to specific geographic regions. By staffing officers throughout neighborhoods, the officers can assess community strengths and resources, thereby enhancing a juvenile's ability to become successful on probation and in the future.

Maricopa JIPS has two integral programs, JIPS Community Outreach Program (JCOP) and Violators of Intensive Probation Services (VIPS). JCOP is designed to provide juveniles with a wide variety of services, programs, resources and supervised community service projects. VIPS is a designed 28-day, highly structured program. Located within the juvenile detention, facility VIPS features educational components, family support groups, and community service projects and is primarily used for JIPS probationers pending court on a technical violation of probation. JCOP and VIPS are used to help reestablish the correct course of rehabilitation for the probationer.

## MOHAVE COUNTY

County seat:	Kingman
Square miles:	13,479
JIPS teams:	3
Team Avg. coverage:	4,493 sq. miles per team



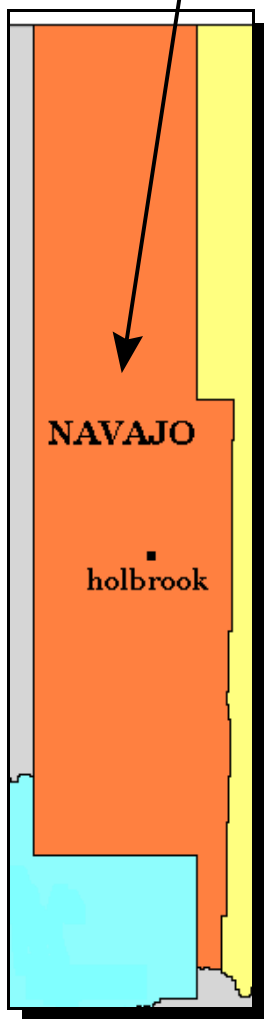
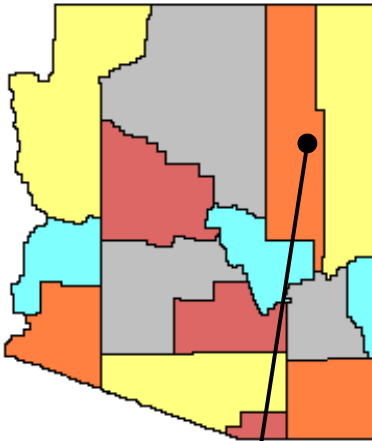
Mohave County JIPS Supervision Program consists of two, three person teams and one two person team. These officers travel many miles in their duties. The officers are responsible for supervision of juvenile offenders covering a vast geographical area in this rural county. Much of this area is rural and creates interesting situations when locating homes. It is not unusual for the officers to receive a map with no discernable addresses or paved roads when a juvenile is placed on JIPS.

The JIPS program for Mohave County is proud of the relationship developed with the Mohave County Sheriff's Office in supporting the boot camp style, SHOCK Incarceration Program, boasting a success rate of 87% of the graduates not re-offending. JIPS juveniles were the first to enter the program, creating a strong, stable base for expansion of the program to include standard supervision juveniles.

Mohave County is considered a rural county and faces limitation in the amount of services available for juveniles. However, with these limitations the JIPS officers are able to keep juveniles in appropriate counseling and assist in developing stable environments for the juveniles they supervise.

## NAVAJO COUNTY

County seat:	<b>Holbrook</b>
Square miles:	<b>9,949</b>
JIPS teams:	<b>5</b>
Team Avg. coverage:	<b>1,990 sq. miles per team</b>



Navajo County Juvenile Probation has a capacity to supervise 60 juveniles on intensive probation. JIPS officers are also adult Intensive Officers in this combined department. Probation offices are located in the communities of Holbrook, Winslow, Snowflake, Show Low, Heber and Pinetop.

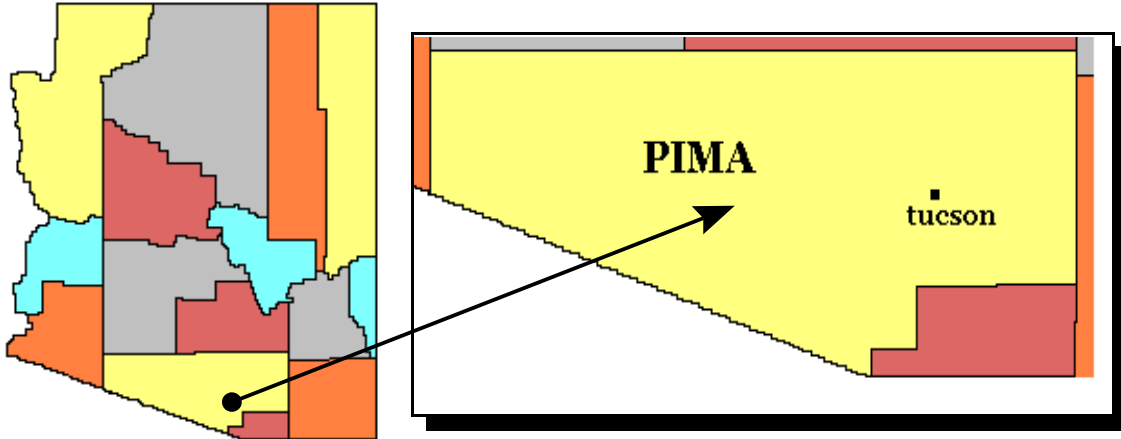
Logistical problems are frequently at the forefront of issues confronting intensive probation. Time and distance to resident locations can be challenging factors in making mandated contacts.

Navajo County is home to one of the largest Native American Reservations in the country. Thus, the probation department continues to work towards cooperative measures to ensure services are also provided to reservation residents. Creating a working relationship with the reservation government is an ongoing process that demands continual readjusting to meet the needs of both communities.

Treatment options in this rural county are limited. An intensive outpatient treatment model, provided by a Show Low service provider, has helped ease the challenges to offering rehabilitative services and has eased the strain on the existing outpatient treatment programs in the county. Any residential treatment, however, requires an out of county placement.

## PIMA COUNTY

<b>County seat:</b>	<b>Tucson</b>
<b>Square miles:</b>	<b>9,240</b>
<b>JIPS teams:</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Team Avg. coverage:</b>	<b>840 sq. miles per team</b>



Pima County JIPS is one of the charter programs in the Arizona IPS system. The program started approximately 12 years ago with four, two-person teams and has evolved into 28 officers comprising 13 teams. Two of the teams supervise exclusive JIPS sex offenders in the county. Because of the vast area of coverage, and the serious nature of the offenders, each sex offender team supervises a maximum of 15 cases. Contact requirements for the specialized caseloads are also more intense.

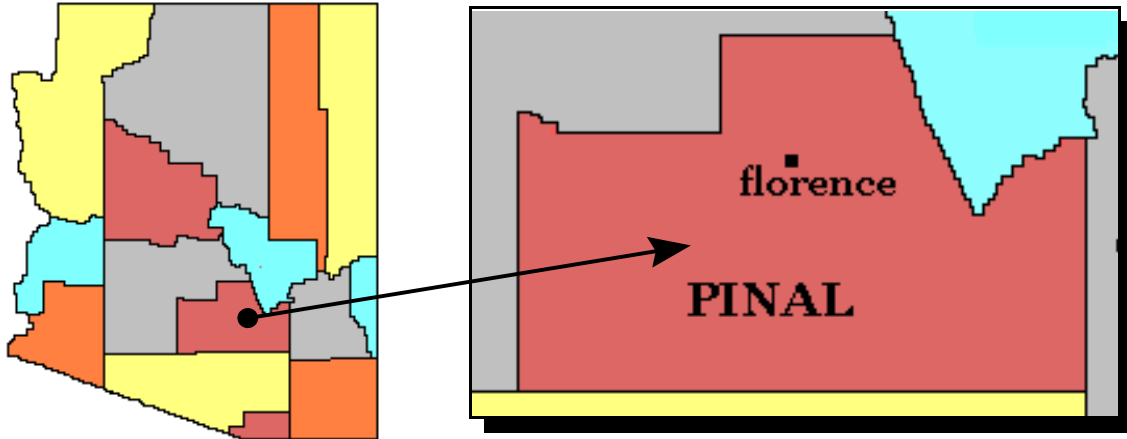
Nighttime contacts have been a highlight of Pima County JIPS since the inception of the program. The average monthly percentage of nighttime contacts, after 6:00pm and before 6:00am, is over 68%. Studies have indicated that the times juveniles are most likely to get into trouble is during the evening hours. Thus, by increased evening contacts, Pima JIPS is ensuring juveniles remain crime free.

The JIPS Quest Program, unique to Pima county, started in 1996. The program provides educational services to JIPS youngsters in a highly structured, controlled setting. In addition, the CREW program, which is operated by the court, provides a method of repaying the community. Daily work crews provide graffiti abatement, park and roadway cleanup and labor for other community projects.



## PINAL COUNTY

<b>County seat:</b>	<b>Florence</b>
<b>Square miles:</b>	<b>5,386</b>
<b>JIPS teams:</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Team Avg. coverage:</b>	<b>1,795 sq. miles per team</b>



**P**inal County Department of Juvenile Court Services operates a JIPS program with two 3-person teams and one 2-person team. Team coverages include Casa Grande, Eloy, Apache Junction, Florence and the surrounding communities.

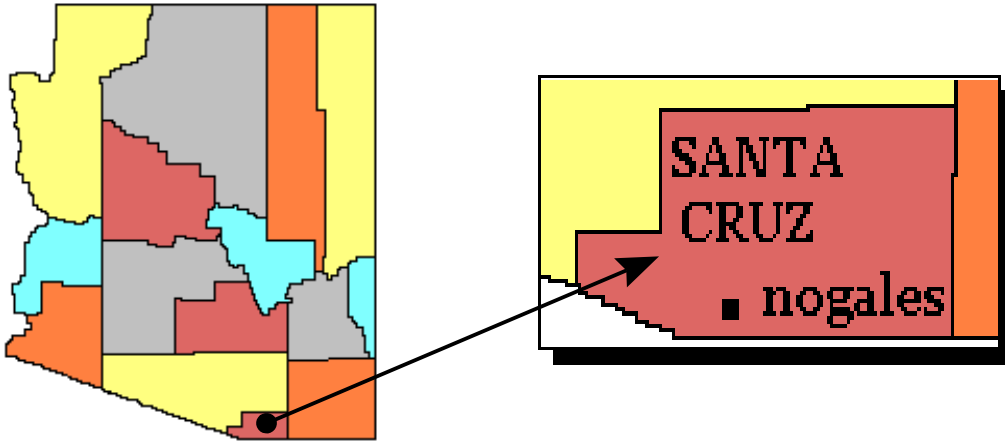
Pinal operates a JIPS detention program, entitled H.O.P.E. (Helping Others Prosper through Encouragement). Juveniles are assigned to this 4-day program at the request of the probation officer and after approval of a program supervisor. The H.O.P.E. program provides assistance and guidance to families of violators of probation through a diverse educational component, structured environment and physical training regiment. It is designed to supplement supervision and enhance the life skills of the juvenile offender.

H.O.P.E. strives to open many new avenues of alternative crisis development, decision making, drug abuse counseling, parenting class, proper dietary consumption and character development to violators and their families.

The staff is committed to guide the youth and their families from the beginning of the learning process to the end result of success. The educational components and obstacles that these families and probationers encounter, test them beyond all others they have experienced in their lives.

## SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

**County seat:** Nogales  
**Square miles:** 1,246  
**JIPS teams:** 1  
**Team Avg. coverage:** 1,246 sq. miles



Santa Cruz County is the smallest county, per square mile, in the state. However, like the quote, “one can’t judge a book by its cover,” neither can this county be judged by its size. Nogales is the county seat of Santa Cruz county. Based on U.S. Border Patrol statistics, the Point of Entry at the Nogales, Sonora Mexico site is one of the busiest crossings in the country. This creates many challenges for the probation officers of our county. With a dominant population of Spanish speaking clientele, officers must understand, not only the language, but also the wide diversity of cultural differences the youth of this county represents.

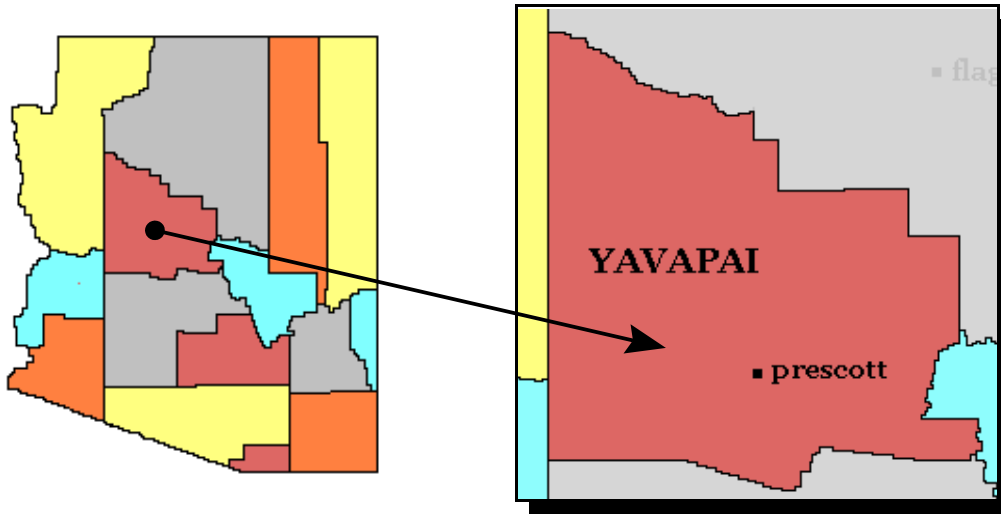
The JIPS Community Service Work Crew is supervised by officers assigned to the JIPS team. The reasoning for such is three fold:

- First, Santa Cruz JIPS wants to ensure that probationers are closely monitored, as well as on task, while the juveniles provide a much needed service to the community.
- Second, the team strives to build a strong work ethic. For instance, the team asserts the need for punctuality or showing up on time and quality of work to create a creditable end product.
- Thirdly, because this is ‘community service’, it is crucial that the JIPS team ensures that the quality of the service to the citizens and the community surpasses their expectations.

The community has come to expect nothing but the finest quality from the work crews. The crews are constantly being requested by the county parks, schools, law enforcement, churches, senior citizens, and hospitals. Santa Cruz County JIPS is proud to provide quality service back to the community that supports the goals for rehabilitation of the youth of Santa Cruz County.

## YAVAPAI COUNTY

<b>County seat:</b>	<b>Prescott</b>
<b>Square miles:</b>	<b>8,091</b>
<b>JIPS teams:</b>	<b>7 (1 person)</b>
<b>Team Avg. coverage:</b>	<b>1,156 sq. miles per team</b>

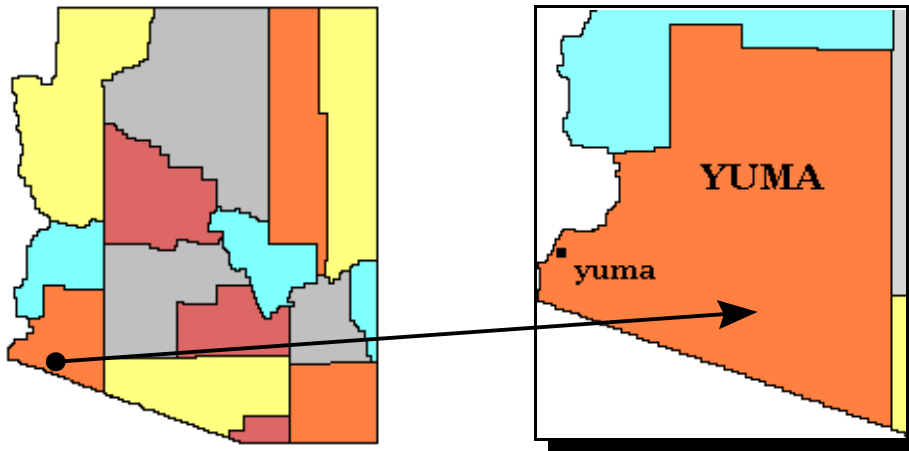


Yavapai County began its Juvenile Intensive Probation Program in 1987 with 2 officers and an average of 8 probationers. One officer was assigned to the Prescott area or the western areas of Yavapai County and the other officer was assigned in the Verde Valley area, or eastern areas of Yavapai County. In the past 13 years the number of JIPS officers has steadily increased. Currently there are 7 JIPS officers in Yavapai County; 3 in the eastern area and 4 in the western area supervising a maximum of 105 probationers. The average caseload is approximately 13 probationers. The most unique design of Yavapai County's JIPS program is that the JIPS officers provide all case management and supervision (contacts) of probationers. Surveillance officers are not used.

In addition to the JIPS program, Yavapai County Juvenile Court has a JIPS Detention Program that JIPS officers access. Essentially, if a JIPS probationer is on the "edge" of possible non-compliance with probation the JIPS officers have the juvenile detained for up to 15 days via a court order. During that 15 day period, juveniles are provided various "programming" alternatives such as, substance abuse counseling, life skills/choices, anger management, and community service involvement. Once the juveniles complete the program the JIPS officers focus on getting the juveniles involved within the community by volunteering their time for worthy causes.

## YUMA COUNTY

<b>County seat:</b>	<b>Yuma</b>
<b>Square miles:</b>	<b>5,522</b>
<b>JIPS teams:</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Team Avg. coverage:</b>	<b>920 sq. miles per team</b>



**Y**uma County JIPS prides itself on its collaborative approach to quality case supervision. Officers not only execute the mission of JIPS, but also invest in the community. By giving back to the community that supports the program, officers have created high levels of trust with the public and other agencies.

Yuma JIPS Officers are dedicated to assisting and educating the community. Officers have presented topics such as careers in probation, dangers of illegal drug use, gang education, and probation services available to juveniles, families, schools, and other community members.

The JIPS program has partnered with local law enforcement and collaboratively worked on numerous projects to reduce juvenile crime. These projects include “Operation Safe Crossing”, which is designed to divert juveniles from crossing the Mexico border on graduation night; providing officers to work the Yuma County Fair; and the Law Enforcement Halloween program sponsored by Yuma County Adult Probation to promote a safe Halloween.

JIPS utilizes the JAWS (Juvenile All Weekend Supervision) program. JIPS officers work with military volunteers to provide a weekend of discipline and structure. Over the course of a weekend, juveniles are able to become CPR certified, learn basic military procedures, adhere to a code of conduct, and provide valuable work to the community. The weekend closes with a graduation ceremony for juveniles and their families.

Yuma JIPS is often times the leader in bringing agencies together to determine better alternatives for rehabilitating youth. JIPS, however, is not only a leader in rehabilitation, but also strives to create programs that prevent youth from becoming high risk.

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# *NEW CASES*

## SYNOPSIS

According to statute, only a youth who has been adjudicated delinquent may be ordered into the program. During FY01, 2,254 youth were placed on JIPS. These youth are classified by number of prior referrals and number of prior adjudications. A *referral* is simply a piece of paper that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. It is called a referral because it is the official document that directs an individual to juvenile court. A wide range of infractions, from '5 Minutes Late on Curfew' to 'Assaults Against Person,' may be specified on this paper. No formal finding of guilt is included on a referral. *Adjudications*, on the other hand, are a formal finding of guilt; they are the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.

The offense for which a youth is placed on JIPS is commonly called the "instant offense." Nine categories are utilized by the Juvenile On-line Tracking System (JOLTS) to capture these data. These categories are consistent with the information contained in the Juveniles Processed data books published by the Juvenile Justice Services Division. *Please note, for aesthetic reasons, the titles in some of the graphs have been abbreviated (See page 5 for detailed information).*

The top three categories for instant offenses were Obstruction (35.5%), Felonies Against Property (23.2%) and Drugs (10.3%).

## **NEW CASES**

### Definition of Applicable Terms

**Citations/Administrative** - Court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Citations” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

**Drugs: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Drugs” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

**Misdemeanors Against Person (formerly Fight)** - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Fight” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

**Felonies Against Property (formerly Grand Theft)** - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Grand Theft” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

**Obstruction of Justice: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Contempt of court, DUI, DWI, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Obstruction” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

**Public Peace: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Peace” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

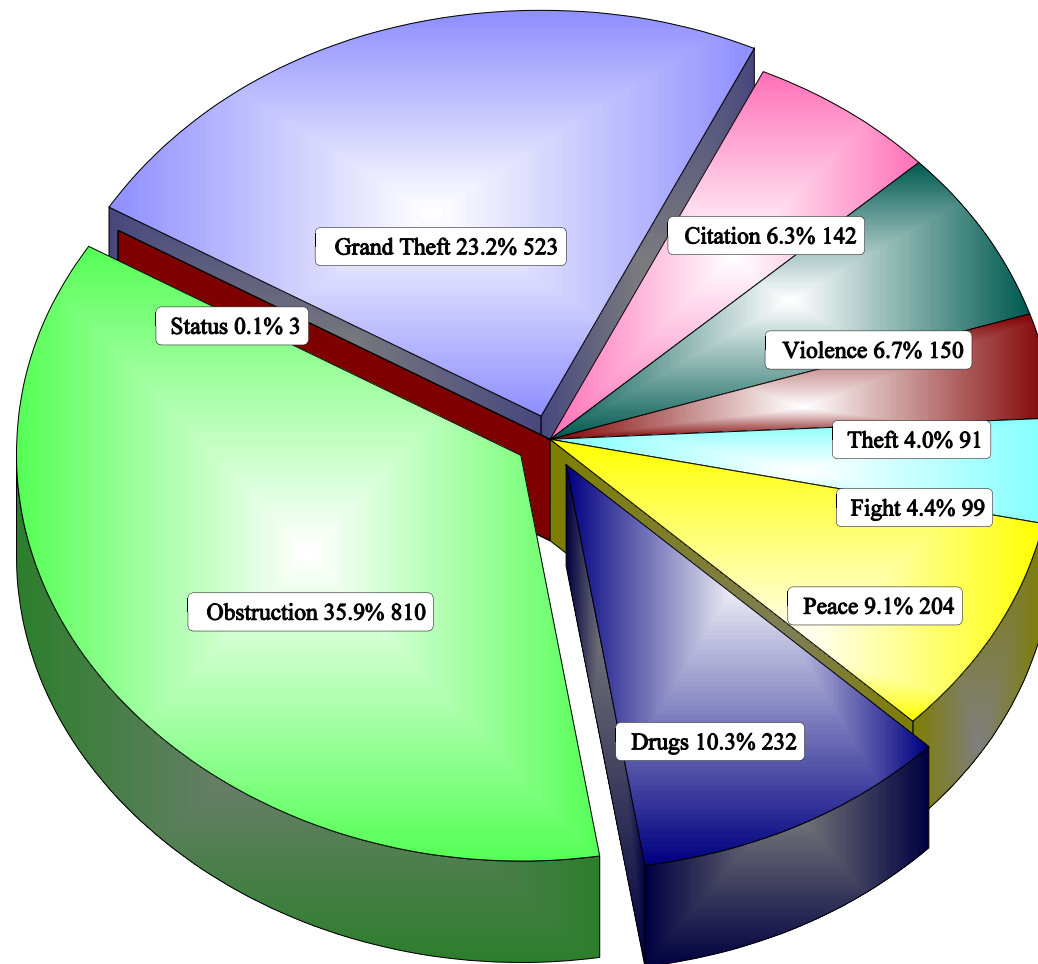
**Status Offenses (incorrigible, runaway, etc.)** - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Status” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

**Misdemeanors Against Property (formerly Theft)** - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Theft” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

**Felonies Against a Person (formerly Violence)** - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnaping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Violence” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

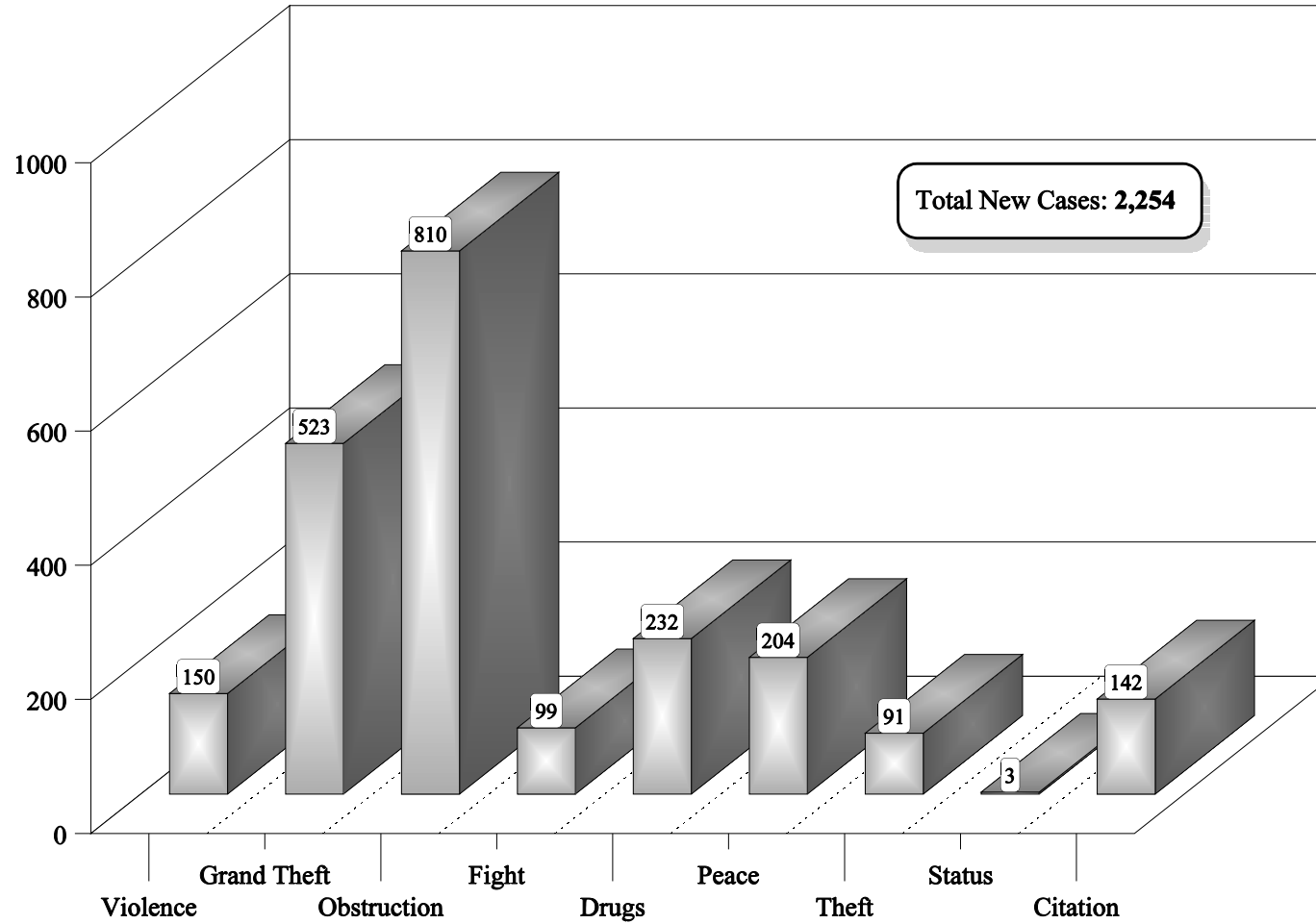
## New Cases by Severity Type





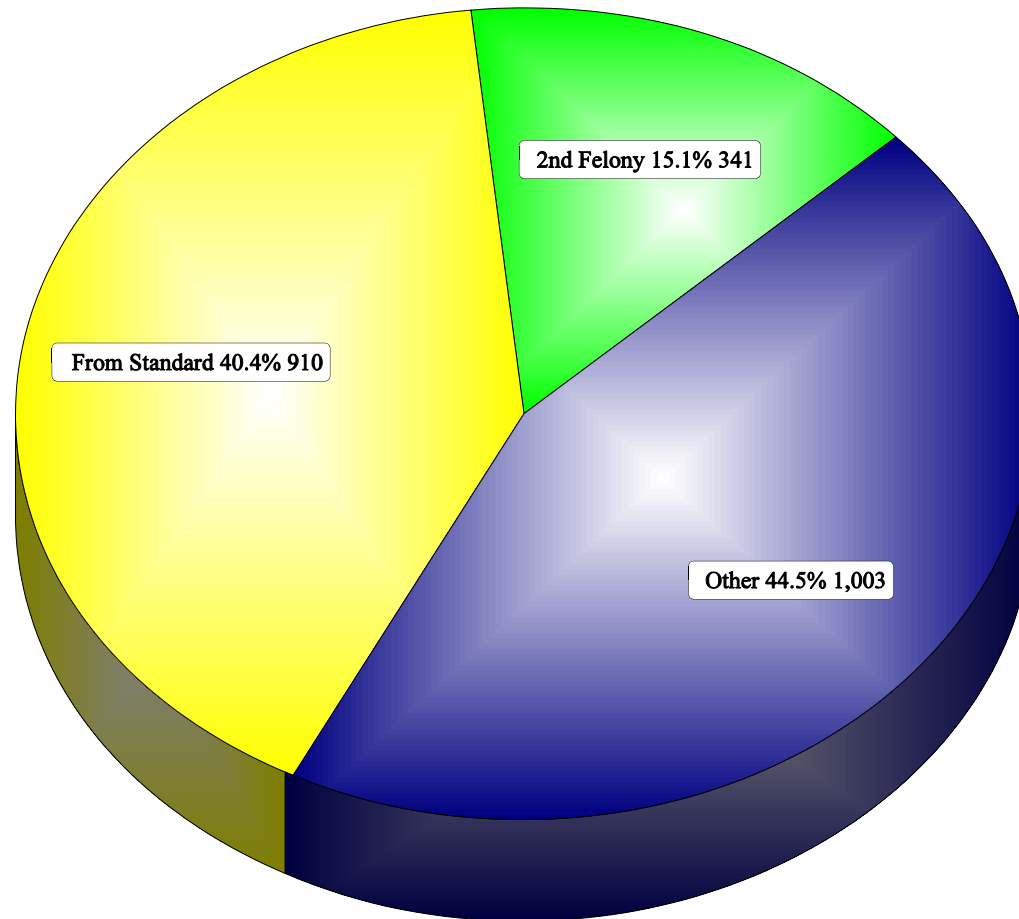
# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## New Cases by Severity Type



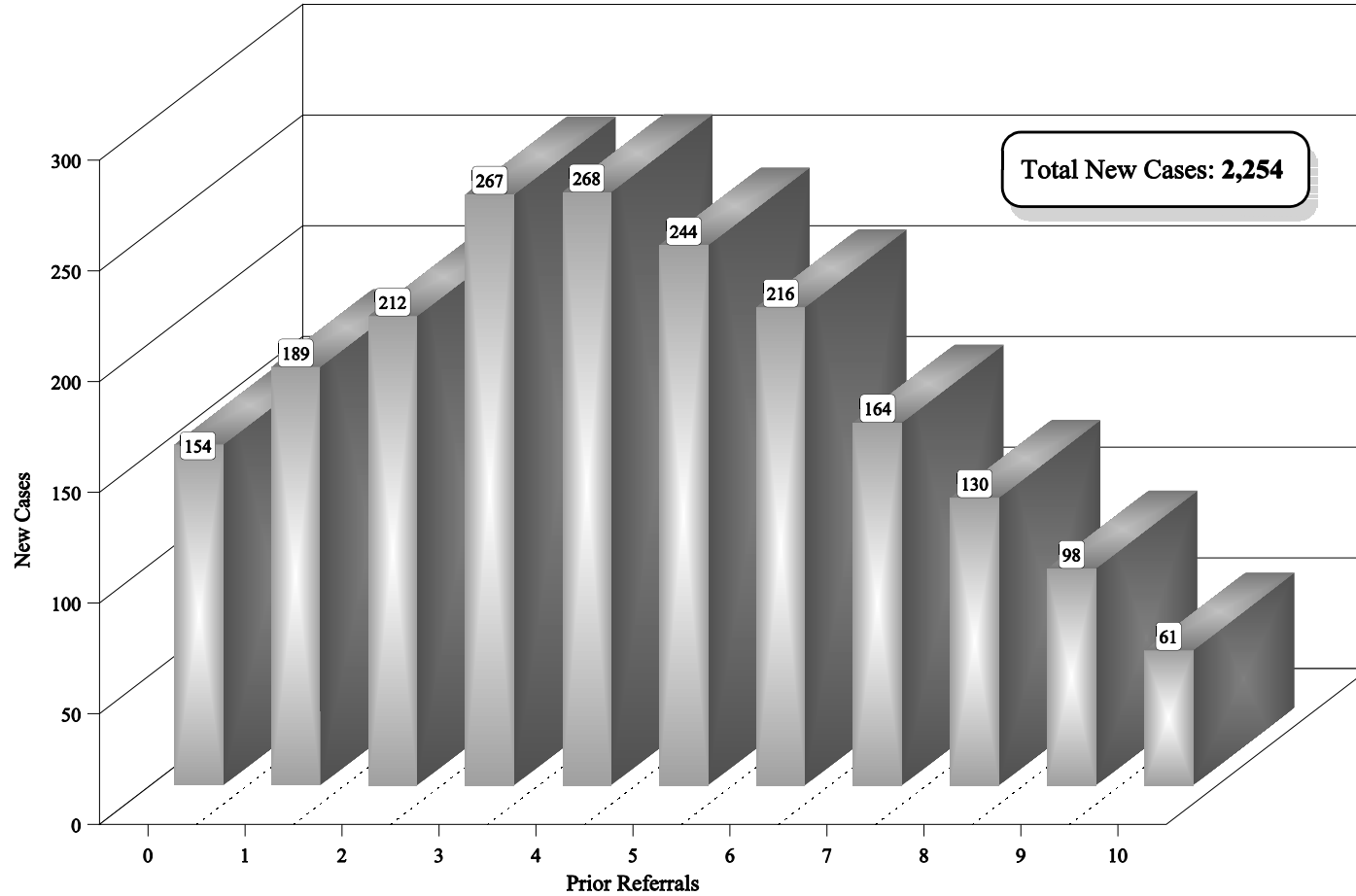
# **JIPS Statewide Data - FY01**

## **New Cases Added**



# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

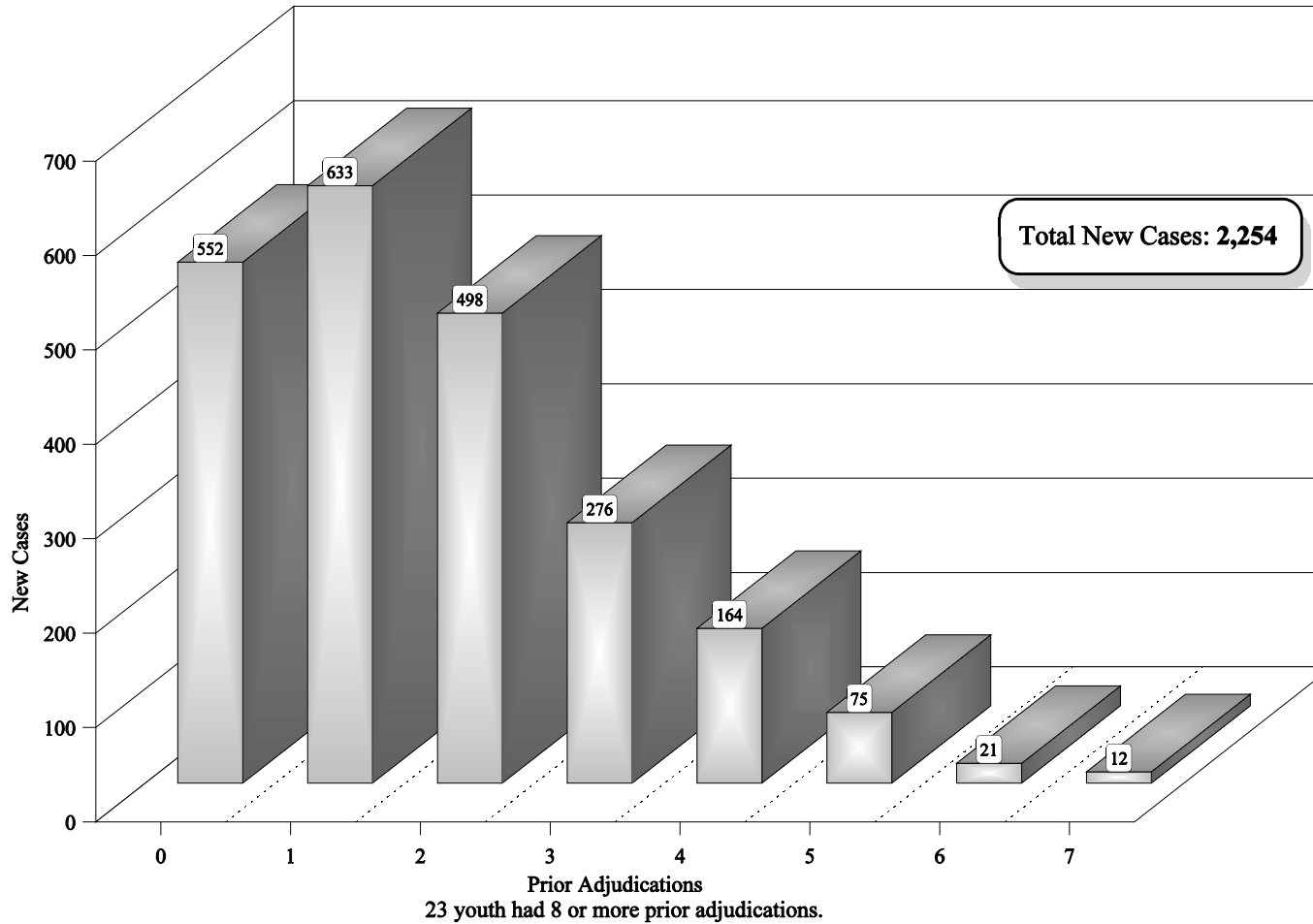
## New Cases by Prior Referrals



225 youth had 11 or more referrals.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## New Cases by Prior Adjudications



# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## New Cases by Gender

	Male		Female		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Apache	14	82.4%	3	17.6%	17
Cochise	96	91.4%	9	8.6%	105
Coconino	50	86.2%	8	13.8%	58
Gila	31	83.8%	6	16.2%	37
Graham	31	91.2%	3	8.8%	34
Greenlee	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	7
LaPaz	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	7
Maricopa	820	84.7%	148	15.3%	968
Mohave	73	78.5%	20	21.5%	93
Navajo	48	82.8%	10	17.2%	58
Pima	359	87.8%	50	12.2%	409
Pinal	97	85.1%	17	14.9%	114
Santa Cruz	26	76.5%	8	23.5%	34
Yavapai	117	86.0%	19	14.0%	136
Yuma	139	78.5%	38	21.5%	177
Statewide	1,915	85.0%	339	15.0%	<b>2,254</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## New Cases by Severity Type

	Felonies Against Person		Felonies Against Property		Obstruction of Justice: Fel & Misd.		Misdemeanors Against Person		Drugs: Fel & Misd		Public Peace: Fel & Misd		Misdemeanors Against Property		Status Offenses		Citation/ Administrative		Total New Cases
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	5.9	4	23.5	4	23.5	1	5.9	3	17.6	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8	17
Cochise	3	2.9	23	21.9	37	35.2	4	3.8	18	17.1	10	9.5	2	1.9	0	0.0	8	7.6	105
Coconino	1	1.7	9	15.5	21	36.2	3	5.2	6	10.3	9	15.5	2	3.4	0	0.0	7	12.1	58
Gila	3	8.1	6	16.2	9	24.3	1	2.7	6	16.2	4	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	21.6	37
Graham	3	8.8	8	23.5	12	35.3	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	3	8.8	0	0.0	6	17.6	34
Greenlee	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
LaPaz	0	0.0	1	14.3	3	42.9	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
Maricopa	59	6.1	243	25.1	320	33.1	38	3.9	93	9.6	107	11.1	67	6.9	2	0.2	39	4.0	968
Mohave	13	14.0	26	28.0	35	37.6	8	8.6	1	1.1	2	2.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	7	7.5	93
Navajo	6	10.3	10	17.2	19	32.8	1	1.7	7	12.1	4	6.9	2	3.4	1	1.7	8	13.8	58
Pima	23	5.6	111	27.1	128	31.3	26	6.4	57	13.9	28	6.8	8	2.0	0	0.0	28	6.8	409
Pinal	15	13.2	27	23.7	34	29.8	5	4.4	7	6.1	9	7.9	2	1.8	0	0.0	15	13.2	114
Santa Cruz	3	8.8	0	0.0	16	47.1	3	8.8	7	20.6	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.9	34
Yavapai	15	11.0	31	22.8	60	44.1	3	2.2	6	4.4	11	8.1	2	1.5	0	0.0	8	5.9	136
Yuma	4	2.3	24	13.6	110	62.1	5	2.8	16	9.0	13	7.3	2	1.1	0	0.0	3	1.7	177
Statewide	150	6.7	523	23.2	810	35.9	99	4.4	232	10.3	204	9.1	91	4.0	3	0.1	142	6.3	<b>2,254</b>

Under each offense category (e.g., Grand Theft), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Apache). In the example given, Apache had 4 new cases with felonies against property, which accounted for 23.5% of Apache's total new cases for the year (17). Percentages total across, not down.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## New Cases Added

	2nd Felony		From Standard		Other <sup>1</sup>		Total New Cases Added
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	5.9	8	47.1	8	47.1	17
Cochise	7	6.7	21	20.0	77	73.3	105
Coconino	1	1.7	28	48.3	29	50.0	58
Gila	10	27.0	5	13.5	22	59.5	37
Graham	19	55.9	5	14.7	10	29.4	34
Greenlee	0	0.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	7
LaPaz	0	0.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	7
Maricopa	128	13.2	433	44.7	407	42.0	968
Mohave	19	20.4	25	26.9	49	52.7	93
Navajo	12	20.7	23	39.7	23	39.7	58
Pima	99	24.2	140	34.2	170	41.6	409
Pinal	2	1.8	45	39.5	67	58.8	114
Santa Cruz	0	0.0	13	38.2	21	61.8	34
Yavapai	34	25.0	51	37.5	51	37.5	136
Yuma	9	5.1	111	62.7	57	32.2	177
Statewide	341	15.1	910	40.4	1,003	44.5	<b>2,254</b>

<sup>1</sup> Other includes juveniles transferred from another jurisdiction and those not previously on standard probation.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## New Cases by Prior Referrals

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	5.9	1	5.9	0	0.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	3	17.6	2	11.8	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	41.2	17
Cochise	8	7.6	6	5.7	7	6.7	8	7.6	8	7.6	4	3.8	9	8.6	8	7.6	7	6.7	10	9.5	3	2.9	27	25.7	105
Coconino	5	8.6	4	6.9	1	1.7	1	1.7	1	1.7	1	1.7	2	3.4	4	6.9	2	3.4	7	12.1	2	3.4	28	48.3	58
Gila	6	16.2	5	13.5	4	10.8	1	2.7	2	5.4	5	13.5	3	8.1	2	5.4	0	0.0	4	10.8	1	2.7	4	10.8	37
Graham	5	14.7	0	0.0	6	17.6	6	17.6	2	5.9	2	5.9	2	5.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	5.9	2	5.9	5	14.7	34
Greenlee	0	0.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
LaPaz	0	0.0	1	14.3	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
Maricopa	45	4.6	83	8.6	113	11.7	137	14.2	146	15.1	129	13.3	97	10.0	77	8.0	47	4.9	35	3.6	18	1.9	41	4.2	968
Mohave	6	6.5	14	15.1	18	19.4	13	14.0	12	12.9	4	4.3	8	8.6	5	5.4	4	4.3	2	2.2	1	1.1	6	6.5	93
Navajo	5	8.6	8	13.8	2	3.4	9	15.5	10	17.2	7	12.1	3	5.2	6	10.3	4	6.9	0	0.0	1	1.7	3	5.2	58
Pima	20	4.9	22	5.4	48	11.7	47	11.5	40	9.8	37	9.0	45	11.0	34	8.3	26	6.4	20	4.9	16	3.9	54	13.2	409
Pinal	21	18.4	16	14.0	11	9.6	11	9.6	9	7.9	8	7.0	6	5.3	5	4.4	10	8.8	3	2.6	3	2.6	11	9.6	114
Santa Cruz	8	23.5	2	5.9	2	5.9	3	8.8	2	5.9	4	11.8	6	17.6	2	5.9	2	5.9	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	5.9	34
Yavapai	17	12.5	11	8.1	10	7.4	17	12.5	19	14.0	14	10.3	17	12.5	5	3.7	10	7.4	5	3.7	8	5.9	3	2.2	136
Yuma	7	4.0	13	7.3	12	6.8	11	6.2	15	8.5	25	14.1	15	8.5	15	8.5	16	9.0	9	5.1	6	3.4	33	18.6	177
Statewide	154	6.8	189	8.4	238	10.6	267	11.8	268	11.9	244	10.8	216	9.6	164	7.3	130	5.8	98	4.3	61	2.7	225	10.0	2,254

Under each number of prior referrals (e.g., 2), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Cochise). In the example given, Cochise had 7 new cases with 2 prior referrals; these 7 cases accounted for 6.7% of Cochise's total new cases for the year (105). Percentages total across, not down.



# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## New Cases by Prior Adjudications

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	2	11.8	7	41.2	5	29.4	2	11.8	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17
Cochise	30	28.6	40	38.1	24	22.9	6	5.7	3	2.9	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105
Coconino	9	15.5	7	12.1	10	17.2	7	12.1	13	22.4	6	10.3	4	6.9	2	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58
Gila	10	27.0	12	32.4	11	29.7	1	2.7	1	2.7	2	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37
Graham	7	20.6	9	26.5	9	26.5	4	11.8	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	34
Greenlee	2	28.6	2	28.6	2	28.6	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
LaPaz	2	28.6	1	14.3	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
Maricopa	196	20.2	267	27.6	238	24.6	153	15.8	64	6.6	35	3.6	9	0.9	3	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	968
Mohave	38	40.9	39	41.9	14	15.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	93
Navajo	12	20.7	31	53.4	10	17.2	4	6.9	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58
Pima	130	31.8	93	22.7	75	18.3	49	12.0	43	10.5	14	3.4	2	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	409
Pinal	51	44.7	28	24.6	25	21.9	7	6.1	2	1.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114
Santa Cruz	10	29.4	10	29.4	7	20.6	2	5.9	4	11.8	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34
Yavapai	34	25.0	51	37.5	29	21.3	12	8.8	7	5.1	3	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	136
Yuma	19	10.7	36	20.3	36	20.3	26	14.7	21	11.9	11	6.2	6	3.4	4	2.3	4	2.3	1	0.6	6	3.4	7	4.0	177
Statewide	552	24.5	633	28.1	498	22.1	276	12.2	164	7.3	75	3.3	21	0.9	12	0.5	8	0.4	2	0.1	6	0.3	7	0.3	<b>2,254</b>

Under each number of prior adjudications (e.g., 2), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Coconino). In the example given, Coconino had 10 new cases with 2 prior adjudications; these 10 cases accounted for 17.2% of Coconino's total new cases for the year (58). Percentages total across, not down.

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# *CONTACTS*

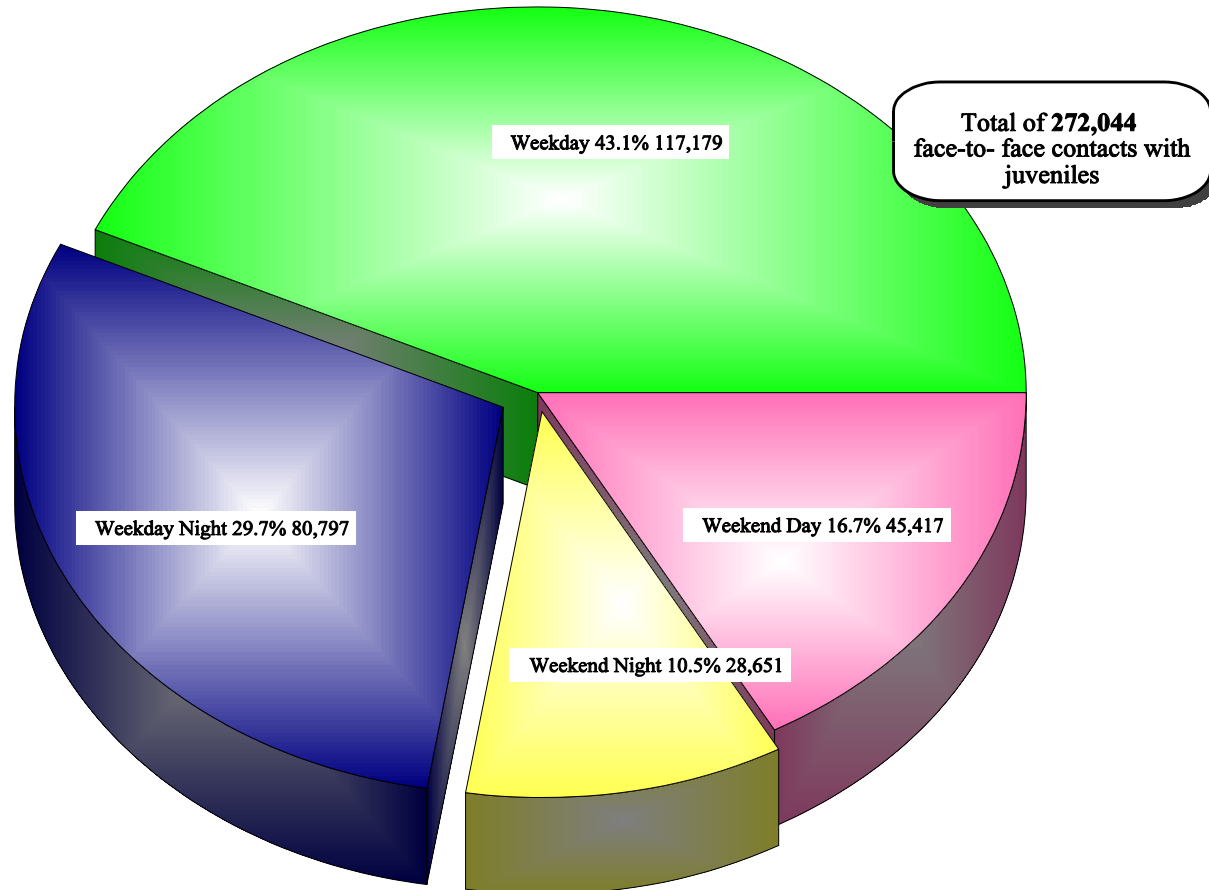
## SYNOPSIS

A.R.S. §8-353 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration Section 6-302 stipulate the number of face-to-face contacts which must occur between the juvenile and the JIPS officers on a weekly basis. This number is dictated by the level of supervision, of which three exist. Level I requires four weekly contacts, Level II requires two contacts, and Level III requires one contact. The decreasing level of contact is proportionate to the program compliance behavior of the youth. Ancillary contacts with parents, school, employment and treatment providers are also required.

This section contains a graph which shows when the contact with youth took place. Since youth are to be involved in structured activities during the day, surveillance during night hours is an important program component. For the year, 46.4% of the contacts with youth occurred after 6:00pm.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

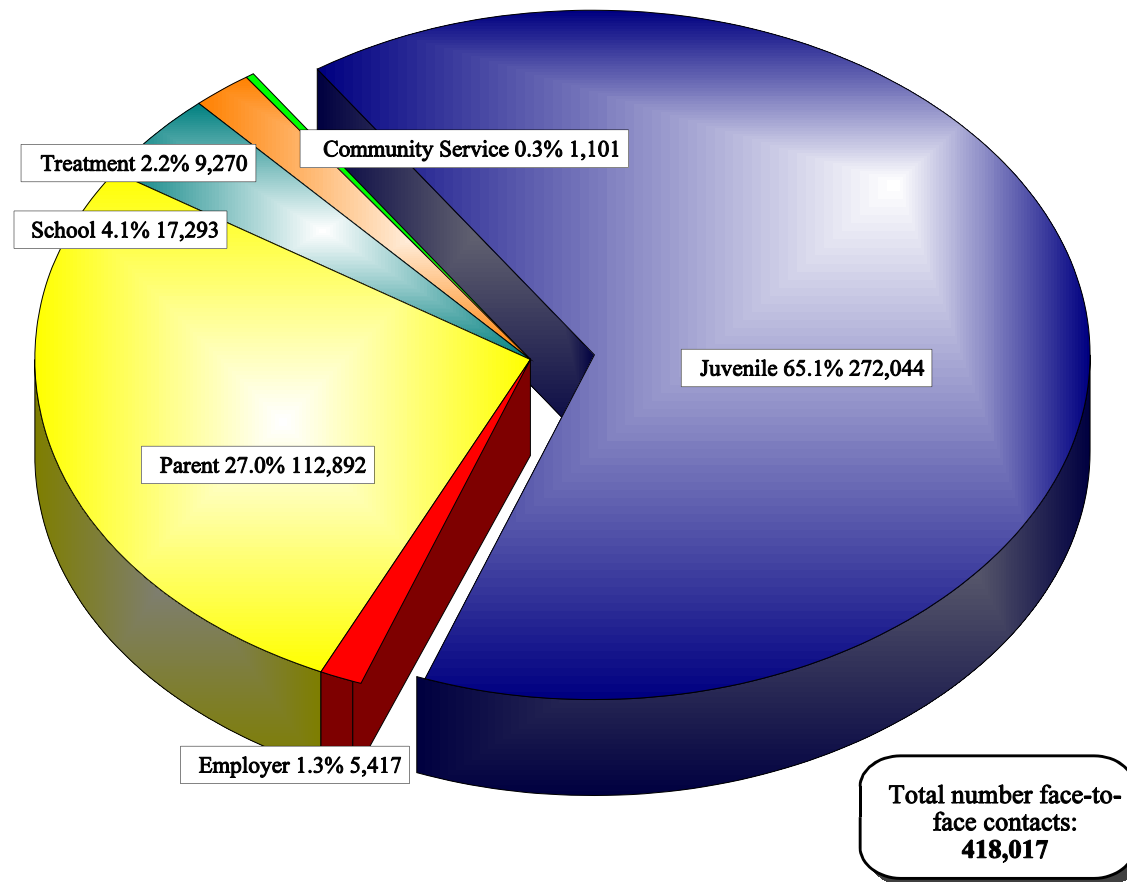


Weekday = Monday - Friday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.  
Weeknight = Monday - Thursday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.  
Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Contacts by Person Seen



# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

	Weekday	Weekday Night	Weekend Day	Weekend Night	Total
Apache	470	420	70	479	1,439
Cochise	7,698	2,623	896	1,689	12,906
Coconino	3,626	1,822	756	1,105	7,309
Gila	2,820	1,316	200	451	4,787
Graham	2,546	1,093	96	390	4,125
Greenlee	726	175	78	144	1,123
LaPaz	761	272	176	222	1,431
Maricopa	32,634	26,191	11,807	10,995	81,627
Mohave	9,443	2,687	2,001	824	14,955
Navajo	2,956	1,324	565	1,118	5,963
Pima	21,218	25,092	5,570	15,213	67,093
Pinal	10,133	2,664	2,201	3,289	18,287
Santa Cruz	1,575	1,825	456	668	4,524
Yavapai	6,757	2,025	1263	1038	11,083
Yuma	13,816	11,268	2,516	7,792	35,392
Statewide	117,179	80,797	28,651	45,417	<b>272,044</b>

Weekday = Monday - Friday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weeknight = Monday - Thursday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Contacts Summary

	Juvenile		Phone	School	Employer	Treatment	Comm. Service	Parent	Total
	Office	Field							
Apache	87	1,352	52	35	0	11	0	377	1,914
Cochise	4,399	8,507	533	2,048	674	203	88	6,453	22,905
Coconino	951	6,358	635	567	107	232	8	2,288	11,146
Gila	2,028	2,759	182	48	2	128	0	210	5,357
Graham	519	3,606	46	256	5	9	1	1,057	5,499
Greenlee	187	936	5	143	0	15	1	399	1,686
LaPaz	261	1170	65	43	25	16	0	183	1,763
Maricopa	6,659	74,968	17,718	5,037	2,058	4,252	46	47,716	158,454
Mohave	662	14,293	46	703	6	35	14	4,056	19,815
Navajo	1,638	4,325	1210	152	17	104	5	973	8,424
Pima	7,431	59,662	1,780	4,524	1,619	2,070	566	25,675	103,327
Pinal	1918	16,369	1,011	1,108	154	383	163	5,316	26,422
Santa Cruz	1,113	3,411	1036	699	107	914	1	2,415	9,696
Yavapai	1,764	9,319	343	1,302	542	232	104	5,246	18,852
Yuma	2,753	32,639	2,889	628	101	666	104	10,528	50,308
Statewide	32,370	239,674	27,551	17,293	5,417	9,270	1,101	112,892	<b>445,568</b>

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# *ACTIVITY*

## SYNOPSIS

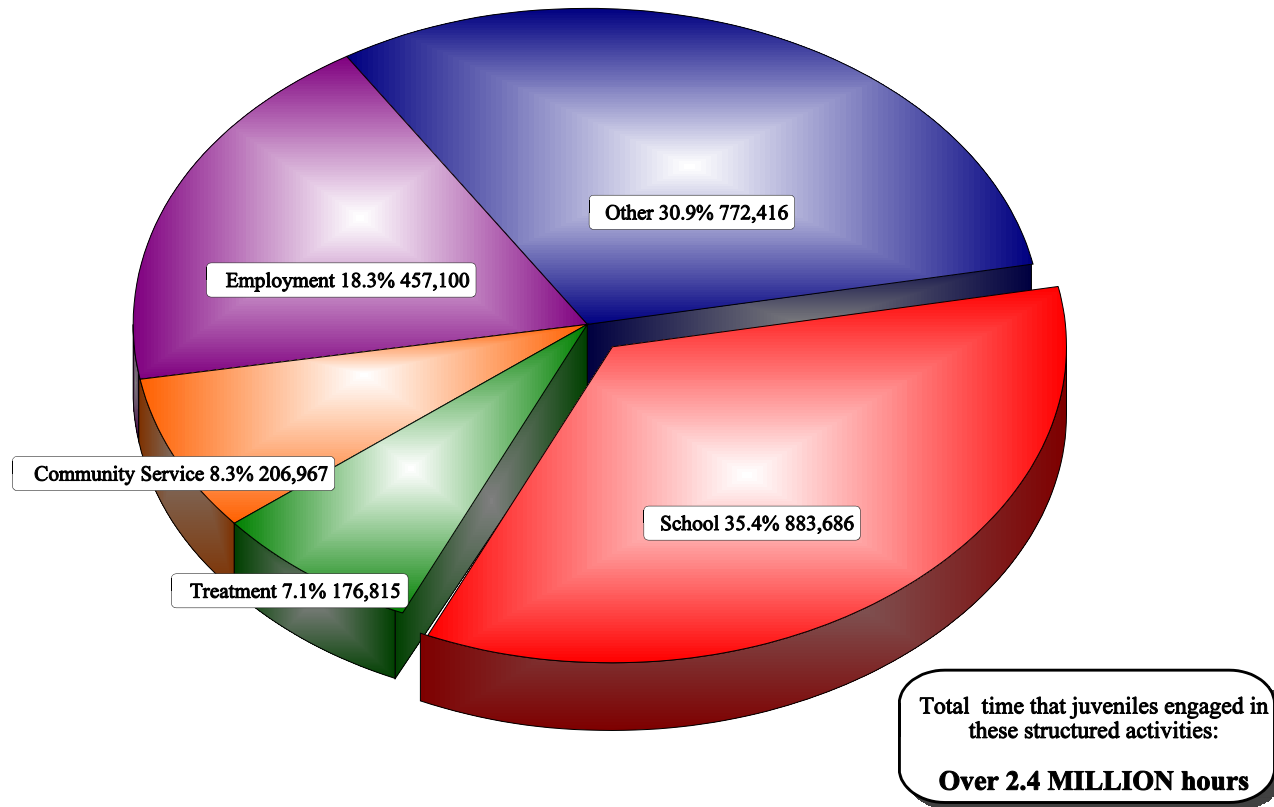
JIPS emphasizes highly structured activity and requires holding juveniles assigned to JIPS accountable for how they are spending their time. A.R.S. §8-352 requires youth on JIPS to be involved in 32 hours of structured activity per week. The data in this section quantify the hours which youth spent in structured activities.

Community service consists of unpaid work at an approved work site in the community. School and employment are self explanatory, as is treatment. The ‘Other’ category includes time spent in detention, activities approved by the probation officer, parental supervision time and other unique situations such as attending out of state funerals for family members. The purpose of the 32-hour requirement is (1) to structure acceptable activity for youth and (2) to hold youth accountable for how they spend their time. The emphasis in JIPS is on education, and over 35% of the reported hours fall into that category. National research indicates that education and completion of high school or a GED are positive indicators of a successful, law-abiding future.

This section also contains data on drug tests. Again, the statutes and administrative order that provide the direction for JIPS are very strong on monitoring compliance with the terms of probation. A standard condition of JIPS is no illegal drug usage; the drug test is the compliance tool for this stipulation. There are many types of drug testing, the most used in JIPS are the urine test and the breathalyser test. Urine can be tested for a specific substance or for a wide spectrum of substances. The breathalyser test is strictly for alcohol.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## 32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity\*



The JIPS program includes a mandate that youth spend at least 32 hours per week in structured activities. These data track compliance with this requirement.  
\*Reported hours are rounded up.



# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## 32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity

	School	Employment	Treatment	Community Service	Other	Total Hours
Apache	7,256.0	1,754.0	2,865.5	618.5	6,340.0	18,834.0
Cochise	39,074.5	21,632.5	3,478.5	15,385.0	29,216.0	108,786.5
Coconino	24,240.0	14,001.0	5,617.0	1,606.5	26,636.0	72,100.5
Gila	17,250.0	9,703.0	1,902.0	3,618.0	14,091.0	46,564.0
Graham	11,308.0	2,747.0	2,310.0	7,041.0	15,977.0	39,383.0
Greenlee	7,378.0	1,319.0	2,581.0	1,166.0	2,907.0	14,807.0
LaPaz	5,975.0	2,273.0	2,535.0	659.5	955.5	12,398.0
Maricopa	267,145.0	180,967.0	64,198.0	55,397.0	313,078.0	880,785.0
Mohave	51,198.0	31,343.0	31,655.0	22,022.0	40,207.0	176,425.0
Navajo	21,044.0	9,573.6	4,451.8	5,125.9	16,757.2	56,952.5
Pima	216,811.4	85,256.2	23,340.1	34,190.6	124,127.0	483,725.3
Pinal	61,738.5	24,379.4	6,451.0	21,833.5	27,399.0	141,801.4
Santa Cruz	10,525.0	5,162.5	3,223.0	1,571.0	18,980.5	39,462.0
Yavapai	50,792.0	37,553.5	9,356.0	7,219.0	56,793.0	161,713.5
Yuma	91,950.7	29,435.7	12,851.0	29,513.6	78,951.5	242,702.5
Statewide	883,686.1	457,100.4	176,814.9	206,967.1	772,415.7	<b>2,496,984.2</b>

Reported values are actual hours.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Drug Tests

	# Administered	# Positive	# Negative	Drug Free Rate
Apache	54	33	21	38.9%
Cochise	802	305	497	62.0%
Coconino	209	85	124	59.3%
Gila	702	61	641	91.3%
Graham	116	3	113	97.4%
Greenlee	65	15	50	76.9%
LaPaz	182	14	168	92.3%
Maricopa	13,652	2,456	11,196	82.0%
Mohave	594	127	467	78.6%
Navajo	288	20	268	93.1%
Pima	2,534	380	2,154	85.0%
Pinal	1,206	110	1,096	90.9%
Santa Cruz	373	55	318	85.3%
Yavapai	2,468	142	2,326	94.2%
Yuma	6,667	209	6,458	96.9%
Statewide	29,912	4,015	25,897	<b>86.6%</b>

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# *FINANCIAL*

## SYNOPSIS

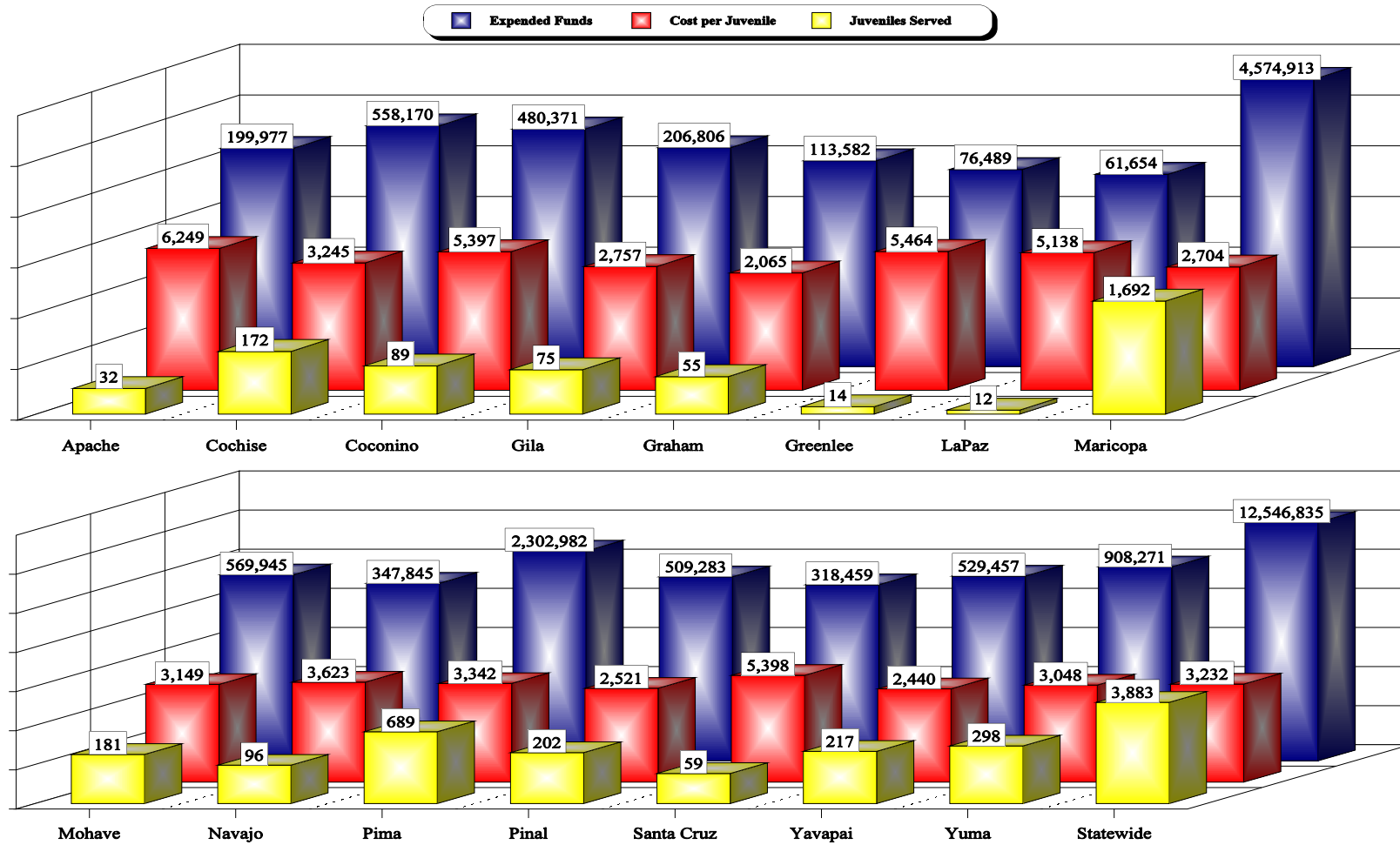
The graph on page 47 describes the cost per juvenile served for each of the 15 probation departments, as well as the cost per youth served for the state, based on actual expenditures. Variances among departments exist, both in number of youth served and, correspondingly, in cost per youth served. For example, cost per youth served is typically higher in small departments which do not serve a large number of youth.

The term *retained*, on page 48, is defined as those dollars which are not disbursed to the individual departments, but are used for projects which benefit all the departments. JOLTS and officer training are two examples of such expenditures. The budget section reflects funds expended by each department in providing services to youth.

*Administrative* funds are used by the Juvenile Justice Services Division to administer the JIPS program. Administrative costs accounted for 3.4% of the FY01 expenditures. For information concerning JIPS detention please see pages 58 and 59.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Cost per Juvenile



Cost per Juvenile based on number of Juveniles Served.

Statewide Expenditures include admin. & retained costs.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Increases (and Decreases) Over FY00

	EXPENDED FUNDS				JUVENILES SERVED				COST PER YOUTH SERVED			
	FY00	FY01	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY00	FY01	# Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY00	FY01	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)
Apache	\$214,224	\$199,977	(\$14,247)	(6.7)%	40	32	(8)	(20.0)%	\$5,356	\$6,249	\$893	16.7%
Cochise	\$533,695	\$558,170	\$24,475	4.6%	156	172	16	10.3%	\$3,422	\$3,245	(\$177)	(5.2)%
Coconino	\$426,617	\$480,371	\$53,754	12.6%	93	89	(4)	(4.3)%	\$4,588	\$5,397	\$809	17.6%
Gila	\$224,903	\$206,806	(\$18,097)	(8.0)%	83	75	(8)	(9.6)%	\$2,710	\$2,757	\$47	1.7%
Graham	\$86,962	\$113,582	\$26,620	30.6%	50	55	5	10.0%	\$1,740	\$2,065	\$325	18.7%
Greenlee	\$71,376	\$76,489	\$5,113	7.2%	15	14	(1)	(6.7)%	\$4,759	\$5,464	\$705	14.8%
LaPaz	\$61,652	\$61,654	\$2	0.0%	11	12	1	9.1%	\$5,605	\$5,138	(\$467)	(8.3)%
Maricopa <sup>1</sup>	\$4,686,492	\$4,574,913	(\$111,579)	(2.4)%	1,681	1,692	11	0.7%	\$2,788	\$2,704	(\$84)	(3.0)%
Mohave	\$556,201	\$569,945	\$13,744	2.5%	189	181	(8)	(4.2)%	\$2,943	\$3,149	\$206	7.0%
Navajo	\$302,602	\$347,845	\$45,243	15.0%	106	96	(10)	(9.4)%	\$2,855	\$3,623	\$768	26.9%
Pima	\$1,927,223	\$2,302,982	\$375,759	19.5%	643	689	46	7.2%	\$2,998	\$3,342	\$344	11.5%
Pinal <sup>1</sup>	\$391,122	\$509,283	\$118,161	30.2%	189	202	13	6.9%	\$2,070	\$2,521	\$451	21.8%
Santa Cruz	\$321,558	\$318,459	(\$3,099)	(1.0)%	67	59	(8)	(11.9)%	\$4,800	\$5,398	\$598	12.5%
Yavapai <sup>1</sup>	\$445,027	\$529,457	\$84,430	19.0%	190	217	27	14.2%	\$2,343	\$2,440	\$97	4.1%
Yuma <sup>1</sup>	\$804,779	\$908,271	\$103,492	12.9%	296	298	2	0.7%	\$2,719	\$3,048	\$329	12.1%
Subtotal	\$11,054,433	\$11,758,204	\$703,771	6.4%	3,809	3,883	74	1.9%	\$2,903	\$3,028	\$125	4.3%
Retained <sup>2</sup>	\$567,138	\$788,631	\$221,493	39.1%								
Admin.	\$387,800	\$427,076	\$39,276	10.1%								
Statewide	\$11,621,571	\$12,973,911	\$964,540	8.3%	3,809	3,883	74	1.9%	\$3,052	\$3,341	\$289	9.5%

<sup>1</sup> For comparative purposes, expended funds for FY 00 and FY 01 do not include JIPS detention costs.

<sup>2</sup> Increase due to Contract Block Purchases

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# *SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES*

## SYNOPSIS

Of the 3,883 youth who were in the program during FY01, 2,301 were again referred to the court during the reporting period. The ratio of these two figures is called the *recidivism* rate, and for FY01 it was 59.3%. The majority of these subsequent offenses were for violations of probation.

The proportion of offense severities among youth who enter the program for the first time are very different from those of juveniles already on JIPS who reoffend. For example, 51.9% of all subsequent offenses were for Obstruction, while this offense category accounted for only 31.8% of all new cases (compare charts on pages 26 and 32). These observations are consistent with national trends regarding juvenile intensive probation programs.

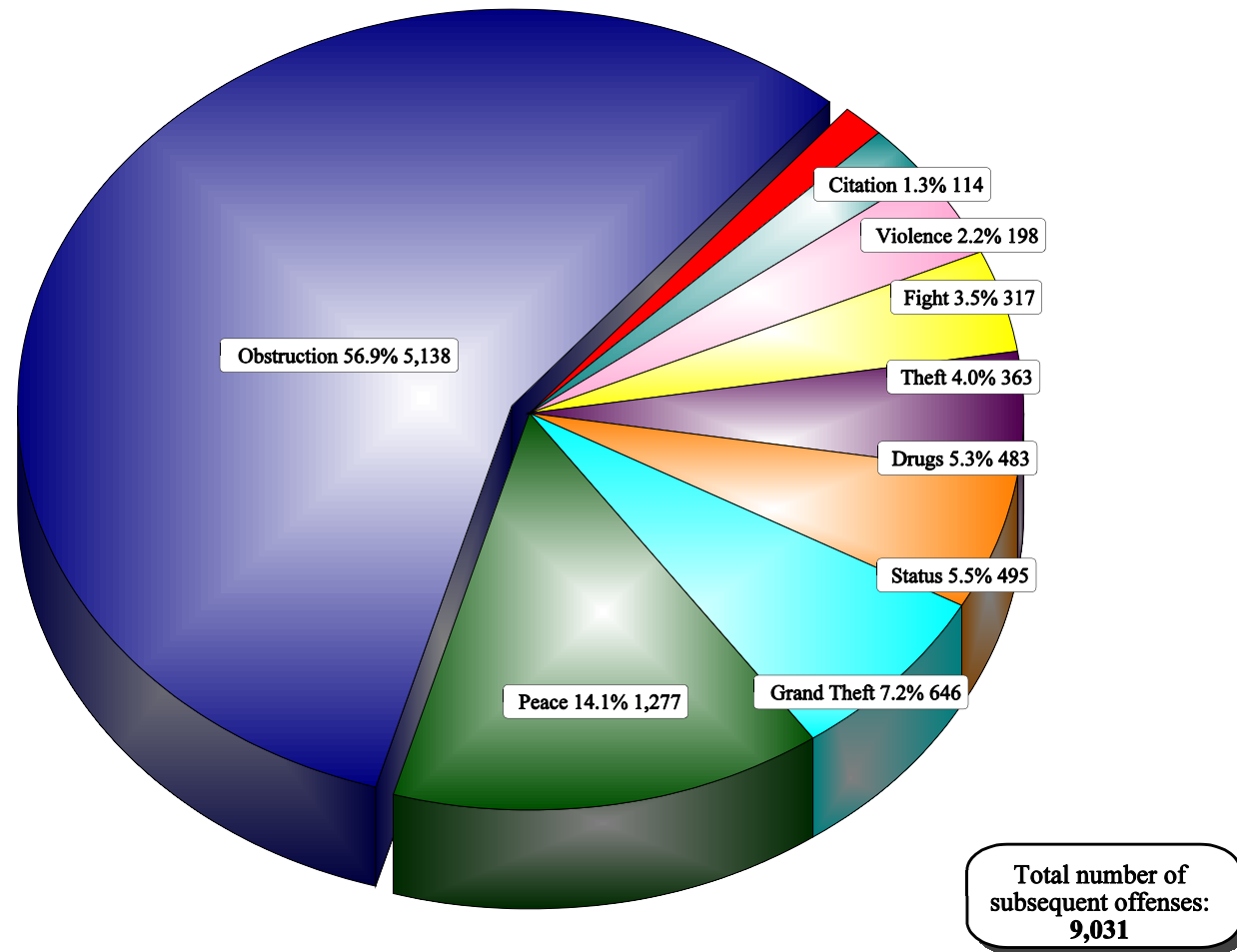
The reason for the shift in the proportion of offense severities is twofold. First, the more one sees an individual, the more one is likely to spot infractions. Second, and less obvious, the severity of infractions, by percentage, will generally decrease over time due to the increased vigilance. An example often used to explain this shift is traffic violations. Most of us would be more likely to receive traffic citations if we were watched more closely each time we drove, especially if we were ticketed each time we drove one mile per hour over the speed limit. In the same way, youth on the JIPS program are more likely to be cited for small infractions, like Obstruction. In some departments, JIPS youth are referred to the court if they miss a day of school, if they are five minutes late getting home, or if they skip a day's work. Within the broader context, these activities are not as severe as criminal activities such as assaults or shoplifting. However, they all fall into the category of offenses and are captured by the JOLTS system as such.

The top three offense categories for reoffenders were Obstruction (56.9%), Peace (14.1%) and Grand Theft (7.2%). These three categories account for 78% of all offenses committed by youth on JIPS during FY00.

The terminology used in this section is the same as that used in the 'New Cases' section. Please refer to page 24.

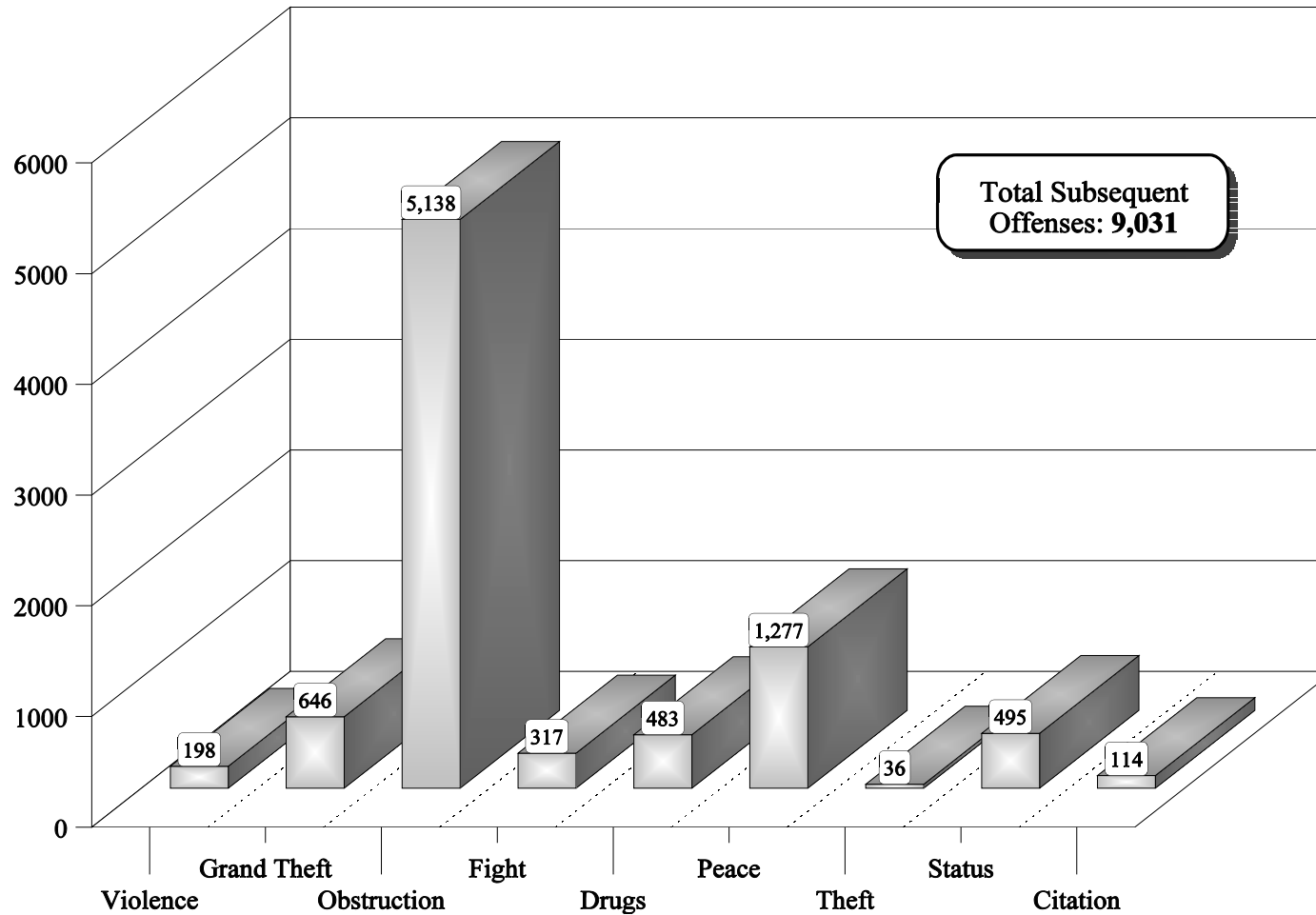
# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type



# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Subsequent Offenses By Severity Type





# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Subsequent Offenses By Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Citation		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	0	0.0	4	8.3	35	72.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.3	2	4.2	3	6.3	1	2.1	48
Cochise	2	0.4	24	4.6	375	72.3	15	2.9	12	2.3	44	8.5	17	3.3	29	5.6	1	0.2	519
Coconino	4	2.0	17	8.6	80	40.6	8	4.1	16	8.1	44	22.3	13	6.6	13	6.6	2	1.0	197
Gila	0	0.0	14	11.4	35	28.5	9	7.3	32	26.0	20	16.3	5	4.1	7	5.7	1	0.8	123
Graham	0	0.0	5	3.2	95	60.5	3	1.9	6	3.8	25	15.9	7	4.5	16	10.2	0	0.0	157
Greenlee	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	88.9	0	0.0	1	2.8	3	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36
LaPaz	1	9.1	2	18.2	4	36.4	0	0.0	1	9.1	3	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
Maricopa	117	4.4	318	12.0	949	35.9	116	4.4	168	6.4	598	22.6	143	5.4	190	7.2	46	1.7	2,645
Mohave	5	1.8	31	11.1	118	42.1	20	7.1	11	3.9	45	16.1	18	6.4	24	8.6	8	2.9	280
Navajo	7	3.7	14	7.4	77	41.0	3	1.6	37	19.7	26	13.8	2	1.1	9	4.8	13	6.9	188
Pima	25	1.4	89	5.0	999	56.5	90	5.1	125	7.1	240	13.6	69	3.9	129	7.3	2	0.1	1,768
Pinal	7	1.2	31	5.4	429	75.1	14	2.5	6	1.1	36	6.3	17	3.0	11	1.9	20	3.5	571
Santa Cruz	2	2.0	7	6.9	38	37.3	5	4.9	18	17.6	16	15.7	4	3.9	9	8.8	3	2.9	102
Yavapai	6	2.1	34	11.7	112	38.6	10	3.4	17	5.9	65	22.4	20	6.9	24	8.3	2	0.7	290
Yuma	22	1.0	56	2.7	1,760	84.0	24	1.1	33	1.6	109	5.2	46	2.2	31	1.5	15	0.7	2,096
Statewide	198	2.2	646	7.2	5,138	56.9	317	3.5	483	5.3	1,277	14.1	363	4.0	495	5.5	114	1.3	<b>9,031</b>

Under each offense category (e.g., Grand Theft), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Graham). In the example given, Graham had 5 subsequent grand theft offenses, which accounted for 3.2% of Graham's total subsequent offenses for the year (157). Percentages total across, not down.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Recidivism Data for Youth Served

	TOTAL SERVED #	SUBSEQUENT NON-OFFENDERS		SUBSEQUENT OFFENDERS		
		#	%	#	% (Recidivism Rate)	# Subsequent Offenses
Apache	32	15	46.9%	17	53.1%	48
Cochise	172	85	49.4%	87	50.6%	519
Coconino	89	37	41.6%	52	58.4%	197
Gila	75	39	52.0%	36	48.0%	123
Graham	55	25	45.5%	30	54.5%	157
Greenlee	14	7	50.0%	7	50.0%	36
LaPaz	12	7	58.3%	5	41.7%	11
Maricopa	1,692	698	41.3%	994	58.7%	2,645
Mohave	181	89	49.2%	92	50.8%	280
Navajo	96	51	53.1%	45	46.9%	188
Pima	689	197	28.6%	492	71.4%	1,768
Pinal	202	97	48.0%	105	52.0%	571
Santa Cruz	59	26	44.1%	33	55.9%	102
Yavapai	217	118	54.4%	99	45.6%	290
Yuma	298	91	30.5%	207	69.5%	2,096
Statewide	3,883	1,582	40.7%	2,301	59.3%	9,031

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# CASES CLOSED

## SYNOPSIS

When a youth is released from the program, their case under JIPS, is considered closed. A juvenile can be released from JIPS for seven reasons. The phrases used to identify these reasons are: ***Released from Probation, Turned 18, Committed to Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), Transferred to Adult Court, Released to Regular Probation, Transferred to Another Jurisdiction*** and ***Other Closures***.

Closures from the program are viewed as successful or unsuccessful. Two categories are considered unsuccessful closures: ***Committed to ADJC*** and ***Transferred to Adult Court***. Youth in these categories were terminated from JIPS due to a subsequent offense. A main focus of JIPS is to prevent future criminal activity, so such cases are viewed as unsuccessful closures. Note that the majority of youth who reoffend remain in JIPS because their infractions are not severe enough to merit being sent to ADJC or to adult court.

Successful closures are defined as youth who are released from the program because they have no charges pending against them, and because they are exhibiting law abiding behavior. These categories are considered successful closures: ***Released to Regular Probation, Turned 18, and Released from Probation***.

Just because a JIPS case is closed does not necessarily mean that the individual is released from court jurisdiction. ***Released to Regular Probation*** is considered a successful closure because the juvenile earned release from JIPS to standard probation.

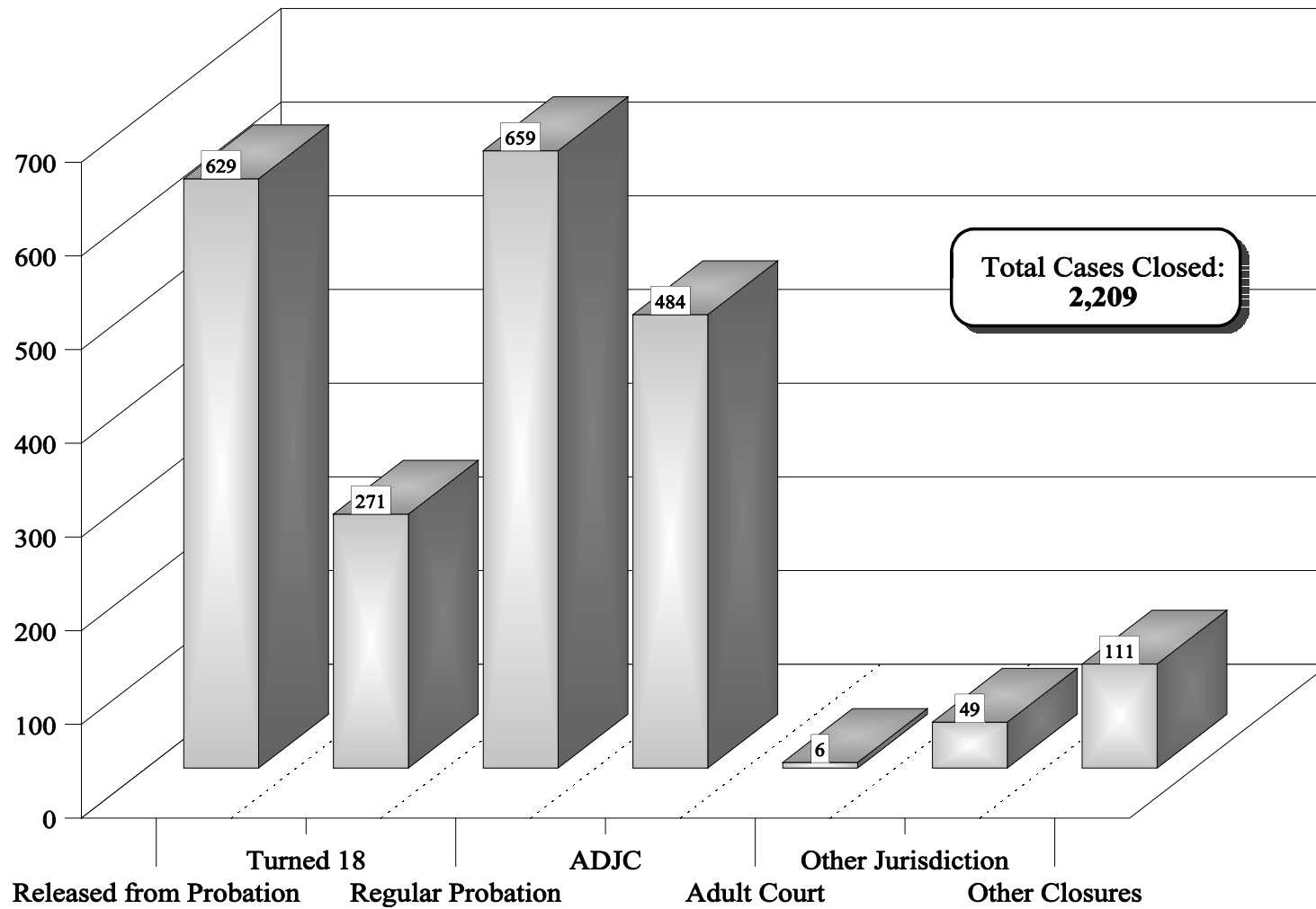
Upon their 18th birthday, according to Arizona law, an individual reaches the “age of majority” and becomes an adult. Consequently, that individual is no longer considered a juvenile, and is not legally under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. ***Turned 18*** is included in the successful category because the youth refrained from committing any subsequent offenses prior to turning 18. If the youth had reoffended prior to turning 18, he or she would be listed under a different closure category.

***Released from Probation*** means the juvenile met all the requirements of the program and was released from court jurisdiction.

Graphs depicting both the percentage and number of positive case outcomes for the last ten years of the program can be found on pages 4 and 5 of this report.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Outcomes of Cases Closed



# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Outcomes of Cases Closed

	Released From Probation		Turned 18		Released to Regular Probation		Committed to ADJC		Transferred to Adult Court		Transferred to Another Jurisdiction		Other Closures		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	9	52.9	5	29.4	2	11.8	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17
Cochise	51	43.2	9	7.6	43	36.4	8	6.8	0	0.0	3	2.5	4	3.4	118
Coconino	31	59.6	3	5.8	12	23.1	6	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52
Gila	20	43.5	3	6.5	12	26.1	6	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	10.9	46
Graham	13	46.4	0	0.0	5	17.9	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	32.1	28
Greenlee	5	71.4	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	7
LaPaz	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Maricopa	147	15.0	134	13.7	409	41.7	211	21.5	6	0.6	10	1.0	63	6.4	980
Mohave	37	41.6	13	14.6	7	7.9	30	33.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.2	89
Navajo	20	43.5	7	15.2	8	17.4	5	10.9	0	0.0	2	4.3	4	8.7	46
Pima	161	41.5	15	3.9	79	20.4	123	31.7	0	0.0	5	1.3	5	1.3	388
Pinal	17	16.3	31	29.8	5	4.8	31	29.8	0	0.0	16	15.4	4	3.8	104
Santa Cruz	5	15.2	6	18.2	8	24.2	8	24.2	0	0.0	4	12.1	2	6.1	33
Yavapai	33	26.4	23	18.4	36	28.8	21	16.8	0	0.0	7	5.6	5	4.0	125
Yuma	78	45.3	20	11.6	32	18.6	33	19.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	8	4.7	172
Statewide	629	28.5	271	12.3	659	29.8	484	21.9	6	0.3	49	2.2	111	5.0	<b>2,209</b>

Under each closure type (e.g., Committed to ADJC), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Graham). In the example given, Graham had 1 case closed by being committed to ADJC. This 1 case accounted for 3.6% of Graham's total closures for the year (28).

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY01

## Cases Closed - Successful Outcomes

	Total Terminations  #	SUCCESFUL OUTCOMES			Successful Outcomes Totals and Percentages  Total                  %	
		Released from Probation  #	Released to Standard Probation  #	Turned 18  #		
Apache	17	9	2	5	16	94.12%
Cochise	118	51	43	9	103	87.29%
Coconino	52	31	12	3	46	88.46%
Gila	46	20	12	3	35	76.09%
Graham	28	13	5	0	18	64.29%
Greenlee	7	5	0	1	6	85.71%
LaPaz	4	2	1	1	4	100.00%
Maricopa	980	147	409	134	690	70.41%
Mohave	89	37	7	13	57	64.04%
Navajo	46	20	8	7	35	76.09%
Pima	388	161	79	15	255	65.72%
Pinal	104	17	5	31	53	50.96%
Santa Cruz	33	5	8	6	19	57.58%
Yavapai	125	33	36	23	92	73.60%
Yuma	172	78	32	20	130	75.58%
Statewide	2,209	629	659	271	1,559	<b>70.57%</b>

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# ***JIPS DETENTION PROGRAM***

## SYNOPSIS

JIPS Detention programs were again funded for FY01. The legislature provided funding to the JIPS program to detain JIPS probation violators. Programs for Maricopa, Pinal, Yavapai and Yuma were continued from previous years. Although only the above departments were allocated funds for JIPS detention programs, La Paz and Greenlee counties sent juveniles to the Yuma program. For comparison purposes, the JIPS program costs listed on pages 46 and **47** of this report are not inclusive of the JIPS detention awards. On the following page, charts detail the juveniles served in each department as well as statewide totals.

For FY01, a total population of 949 **juveniles spent 13,758 days in detention for an average cost of \$716.54 per juvenile.**

The following tables reflect program population information

Department	FY01 Allocation	% Utilized	Number of Juveniles Served	Cost Per Juvenile
Maricopa	\$332,000	92%	432	\$768.52
Pinal	\$96,800	99%	136	\$711.76
Yavapai	\$93,700	100%	106	\$883.96
Yuma	\$221,800	99%	275	\$806.55
Statewide	\$680,000	96%	949	\$716.54

Department	Number of Juvenile in Program	Number of days juvenile were detained	Number of juveniles who completed program	Number of juveniles who did not complete program	Successful completion rate
Maricopa	432	11,700 days	390	42	90%
Pinal	136	90 days	102	34	75%
Yavapai	106	1,418 days	100	6	94%
Yuma	275	550 days	237	38	86%
Statewide	949	13,758 days	829	82	87%



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# ***FY 2000 - FY 2001***

## ***STATEWIDE COMPARISON***

### SYNOPSIS

The FY01 JIPS Annual Report is an annual report based on the data elements captured on the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS). The FY01 report challenges management to determine which elements achieve the desired results and to compare program performance from one year to the next.

In determining program performance, some data elements are subject to interpretation. An increase in cost per juvenile could be viewed negatively. However, with the increase of successful outcomes and the decreased numbers of juveniles committed to ADJC, the increased costs could be viewed positively as an indicator of the program. Other elements such as time, location and person contacted by JIPS officers or percentage of drug tests showing no illegal substance usage by the probationer seem more objective.

<b>Category</b>	<b>FY00</b>	<b>FY01</b>
Total Youth Served	3,809	3,883
Youth with New Offenses	2,112	2,301
In Program Recidivism Rate Including Violations of Probation	55.4%	59.3%
New Offenses Including Violations of Probation	8,757	9,031
Offenses Per Offender Including Violations of Probation	4.14	3.92
Successful Closure Rate	64.06%	70.6%
Number of Successful Closures	1,390	2,209

# FY 2000 - FY 2001 Statewide Comparison

## Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision

Category	FY 2000	FY 2001	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>Population</b>				
Total Youth Placed in Program	2,225	2,254	29	1.30%
Total Youth Served	3,809	3,883	74	1.94%
<b>Total Closures</b>	2,170	2,209	39	1.80%
<b>Gender</b>				
Males	1,902	1,915	13	0.68%
Females	323	339	16	4.95%
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	2,225	2,254	29	1.30%
<b>New Cases by Severity Type</b>				
Felonies Against Person	129	150	21	16.28%
Felonies Against Property	523	523	0	0.00%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel & Misd	708	810	102	14.41%
Misdemeanors Against Person	110	99	(11)	(10.00)%
Drugs: Fel & Misd	211	232	21	9.95%
Public Peace: Fel & Misd	202	204	2	0.99%
Misdemeanors Against Property	118	91	(27)	(22.88)%
Status Offenses	13	3	(10)	(76.92)%
Citations/Administrative	211	142	(69)	(32.70)%
<b>Total New Cases</b>	2,225	2,254	29	1.30%
<b>New Cases by Prior Referrals</b>				
0	166	154	(12)	(7.23)%
1	203	189	(14)	(6.90)%
2	212	238	26	12.26%
3	275	267	(8)	(2.91)%
4	240	268	28	11.67%
5	267	244	(23)	(8.61)%
6	185	216	31	16.76%
7	155	164	9	5.81%
8	131	130	(1)	(0.76)%
9	92	98	6	6.52%
10	72	61	(11)	(15.28)%
11+	227	225	(2)	(0.88)%
<b>Total New Cases</b>	2,225	2,254	29	1.30%

# FY 2000 - FY 2001 Statewide Comparison

## Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (Cont.)

Category	FY 2000	FY 2001	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>New Cases by Prior Adjudications</b>				
0	498	552	54	10.84%
1	573	633	60	10.47%
2	451	498	47	10.42%
3	320	276	(44)	(13.75)%
4	166	164	(2)	(1.20)%
5	94	75	(19)	(20.21)%
6	44	21	(23)	(52.27)%
7	27	12	(15)	(55.56)%
8	23	8	(15)	(65.22)%
9	11	2	(9)	(81.82)%
10	5	6	1	20.00%
11+	13	7	(6)	(46.15)%
<b>Total New Cases</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.30%</b>
<b>Contacts w/Juveniles by Time of Contact</b>				
Weekday	122,105	117,179	(4,926)	(4.03)%
Weekday Night	80,349	80,797	448	0.56%
Weekend	30,270	28,651	(1,619)	(5.35)%
Weekend Night	45,419	45,417	(2)	(0.00)%
<b>Total Contacts</b>	<b>278,143</b>	<b>272,044</b>	<b>(6,099)</b>	<b>(2.19)%</b>
<b>Contacts Summary</b>				
Juvenile in Office	32,349	32,370	21	0.06%
Juvenile in Field	245,794	239,674	(6,120)	(2.49)%
Phone	41,314	27,551	(13,763)	(33.31)%
School	18,117	17,293	(824)	(4.55)%
Employer	5,511	5,417	(94)	(1.71)%
Treatment	10,349	9,270	(1,079)	(10.43)%
Community Service	1,240	1,101	(139)	(11.21)%
Parent	116,254	112,892	(3,362)	(2.89)%
<b>Total Contacts</b>	<b>470,928</b>	<b>445,568</b>	<b>(25,360)</b>	<b>(5.39)%</b>
<b>Drug Tests</b>				
Number Administered	28,347	29,912	1,565	5.52%
Number Positive	3,778	4,015	237	6.27%
Number Negative	24,569	25,897	1,328	5.41%
<b>Drug Free Rate</b>	<b>86.67%</b>	<b>86.58%</b>	<b>(0.09)%</b>	<b>(0.11)%</b>

# FY 2000 - FY 2001 Statewide Comparison

## Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (Cont.)

Category	FY 2000	FY 2001	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity</b>				
School	906,501.0	883,686	(22,815)	(2.52)%
Employment	460,467.0	457,100	(3,367)	(0.73)%
Treatment	148,364.0	176,815	28,451	19.18%
Community Service	204,792.0	206,967	2,175	1.06%
Other	707,133.0	772,416	65,283	9.23%
<b>Total Compliance Hours</b>	<b>2,427,256.0</b>	<b>2,496,984</b>	<b>69,728</b>	<b>2.87%</b>
<b>Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type</b>				
Violence	293	198	(95)	(32.42)%
Grand Theft	784	646	(138)	(17.60)%
Obstruction	4,528	5,138	610	13.47%
Fight	379	317	(62)	(16.36)%
Drugs	448	483	35	7.81%
Peace	1,227	1,277	50	4.07%
Theft	462	363	(99)	(21.43)%
Status	549	495	(54)	(9.84)%
Citation	87	114	27	31.03%
<b>Total Subsequent Offenses</b>	<b>8,757</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>3.13%</b>
<b>Recidivism Data for Youth Served</b>				
Total Served	3,809	3,883	74	1.94%
Subsequent Non-Offenders	1,697	1,582	(115)	(6.78)%
Subsequent Offenders	2,112	2,301	189	8.95%
Subsequent Offenses	8,738	9,031	293	3.35%
<b>Crime Free Rate</b>	<b>44.55%</b>	<b>40.74%</b>	<b>(3.81)%</b>	<b>(8.55)%</b>
<b>Outcomes of Cases Closed</b>				
Released from Probation	568	629	61	10.74%
Turned 18	262	271	9	3.44%
Released to Regular Probation	560	659	99	17.68%
Committed to ADJC	528	484	(44)	(8.33)%
Transferred to Adult Court	83	6	(77)	(92.77)%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	46	49	3	6.52%
Other Closures	123	111	(12)	(9.76)%
Total Closures	2,170	2,209	39	1.80%
Successful Closures	1,390	1,559	169	12.16%
<b>Successful Closure Rate</b>	<b>64.06%</b>	<b>70.57%</b>	<b>6.51%</b>	<b>10.17%</b>

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# ***LONGITUDINAL COMPARISONS***

## *SYNOPSIS*

A measure of good programs is the ability to consistently produce positive outcomes over time. Some programs generate initial success which fades as the program becomes institutionalized and the initial enthusiasm for the program has declined. A longitudinal comparison will point to the generalized direction of the program in terms of key indicators. Are the program goals being accomplished? Are the desired results being achieved? A longitudinal comparison provides the macro view needed to address programmatic concerns relating to performance.

The intent of this section is to examine JIPS over time against key program measures. By presenting hard data it can be determined if the edge still remains with the program. Several tables and graphs throughout this report speak to this issue. The graph on page 5 entitled “positive outcome - percentages” and the companion graph on page 4 “Positive outcome - numbers” speak to one such outcome measure.

The following ten key indicators have been selected to measure the direction of the JIPS program. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators will prove to be representative of program performance over time.

Each of the measures selected are listed below. Along with the measure is a brief explanation of the measure and an interpretation of a positive direction.

~      **Youth Served**

The total number of juveniles who participated in the program by itself, is a neutral measure. It is utilized as a baseline measure and is to be taken in the context of other measures such as cost per juvenile served, successful completion rate and such.

~      **Cost per Youth Served**

Total program expenditures divided by total youth served, is a good financial barometer. Financial responsibility for public funds would dictate this number not escalate unnecessarily and, wherever possible, economies of scale be utilized.

~ **Crime Free: Juveniles/Rate**

An increase in the number of juveniles who were referral free while in the program during the time period being measured. An increase in the rate is a positive indicator.

~ **Offense Rate- All Offenses (Inclusive of technical violations)**

This measure looks at only those youth who committed an offense while in the program. Included here are all referrals including technical and new criminal offense. The rate is achieved by dividing the number of offenses by the number of juveniles who committed an offense as shown in the table. Since a crime free life style is a goal of JIPS, a decrease in the rate is desired.

~ **Offense Rate - New Criminal Offenses (Exclusive of technical, status and peace)**

A measure of the youth who committed new criminal offenses while in the program looks at new criminal offenses and excludes technical and status violations. The rate is achieved by dividing the number of offenses by the number of juveniles who committed an offense as shown in the table. A decrease in the rate is the desired outcome.

~ **Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile/Frequency of Contacts**

A measure of the average number of contacts with juveniles during the time period. Frequency speaks to the time between contact. Only contact with juveniles, exclusive of parental and ancillary contact are reported. An increase in the number of contacts with a corresponding decrease in frequency is desired.

~ **Percentage of Night Contact**

A measure of when juveniles are being seen is important. A program goal is that a minimum of 30% of contacts are to occur during night hours. Night contacts are important because that is proven as the time when most juveniles engage in criminal activity.

~ **Community Service Hours: Total Hours/Monetary Value**

A measure of juveniles paying back to the community for the cost of supervision is important. The monetary value is achieved by multiplying the total number of community service hours by the current minimum wage of \$5.50.

~ **Successful Outcomes - Total Juveniles**

Successful outcomes refer to juveniles who left the program crime free. The closure categories of "release from JIPS", "release from probation" and "turned 18" are the basis for this measure. The raw number may increase as an indicator of program growth.

### Successful Outcomes - Percentage

As a companion to the previous measure, this is the relational side of successful outcomes and speaks to the percentage of successful outcomes against all case closures. An increase in the percentage is a desired outcome. Nationally, intensive probation programs have a 50% successful outcome rate.

These ten program components have been selected due to their relationship with program performance. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators best address the performance of JIPS over the last four fiscal years. The comparison table which follows incorporates these elements by fiscal year beginning with FY98.

Measure	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Youth Served	3,854	3,794	3,809	3,883
Cost per Youth Served	\$2,793	\$3,084	\$3,051	\$3,341
Crime Free - Juveniles	1,403	3,794	1,697	1,582
Rate	36.4%	45.0%	44.5%	59.3%
Offense Rate -	9,800 / 2,451	8,008 / 2,099	8,471 / 2,166	9,031/2,301
All Offenses	3.99%	3.82%	3.91%	3.92%
Offense Rate -	2,586 / 2,451	2,350 / 2,099	2,509 / 2,166	3,284/2,301
New Criminal Offenses	1.05%	1.12%	1.15	1.42
Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile	73.05	70.02	73.10	71.42
Frequency of Contacts	Every 4.9 days	Every 4.9 days	Every 4.9 days	5.0 days
Percent of Night Contact	44.50%	45.74%	45.22%	40.25%
Community Service Hours:				
Total Hours	164,491	191,473	204,792	206,967
Monetary Value	\$847,128.65	\$1,054,586.50 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,126,356.00	\$1,138,318.50
Successful Outcomes -				
Total Juveniles	1,197	1,315	1,390	1,559
Successful Outcomes -				
Percent	60.1%	69.0%	64.1%	70.6%

<sup>1</sup> Federal minimum wage rate was increased in FY99 from \$5.15 to \$5.50.

# JIPS Statewide Data

## Cases Closed by Fiscal Year

	<b>FY91</b>	<b>FY92</b>	<b>FY93</b>	<b>FY94</b>	<b>FY95</b>	<b>FY96</b>	<b>FY97</b>	<b>FY98</b>	<b>FY99</b>	<b>FY00</b>	<b>FY01</b>
Released from	238	162	156	193	243	295	364	370	447	568	629
Probation	23.5%	13.4%	12.7%	14.0%	17.4%	21.4%	19.5%	18.6%	23.5%	26.2%	28.5%
Turned 18	155	140	145	159	188	130	210	246	265	262	271
	15.3%	11.5%	11.8%	11.5%	13.4%	9.4%	11.2%	12.3%	14.1%	12.1%	12.3%
Released to Regular	270	491	456	557	492	507	566	581	603	560	659
Probation	26.7%	40.5%	37.3%	40.3%	35.2%	36.8%	30.3%	29.2%	31.4%	25.8%	29.8%
Committed to ADJC	291	345	362	403	381	334	584	629	445	528	484
	28.8%	28.4%	29.6%	29.2%	27.3%	24.3%	31.2%	31.6%	23.1%	24.3%	21.9%
Transferred to	8	19	23	23	26	47	42	9	8	83	6
Adult Court	0.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	3.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	3.8%	0.3%
Transferred to Another	29	35	38	30	29	53	69	67	54	46	49
Jurisdiction	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%	2.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%
Other Closures	21	21	44	17	39	10	36	90	84	123	111
	2.1%	1.7%	3.6%	1.2%	2.8%	0.7%	1.9%	4.5%	4.3%	5.7%	5.0%
<b>TOTAL CASES CLOSED</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,209</b>



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# ***GLOSSARY***

<b>ADJUDICATION</b>	A formal finding of guilt; the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.
<b>CITATIONS/ ADMIN.</b>	Suicide attempt, court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant.
<b>COMMITMENT</b>	The action of a judicial officer ordering an adjudicated delinquent youth into the custody of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).
<b>DELINQUENCY COMPLAINT</b>	A report prepared by a law enforcement agency and submitted to the court alleging that a juvenile has violated a criminal law.
<b>DELINQUENT</b>	A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer as having committed a delinquent offense.
<b>DELINQUENT OFFENSE</b>	An act which would be considered a criminal offense if committed by an adult.
<b>DETENTION</b>	The legally authorized temporary holding in confinement of a juvenile until the point of release or commitment to a correctional facility. This includes custody while awaiting further court action. Detention may also be ordered by the court as a condition of probation.
<b>DISPOSITION</b>	(1) The formal resolution of a case by a court; (2) the action, by a criminal or juvenile justice agency, which signifies that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is relinquished or transferred to another agency.
<b>DRUGS</b>	Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>FIGHT</b>	(Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.

<b>GRAND THEFT</b>	Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>INCORRIGIBLE CHILD</b>	A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so departs himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates the A.R.S., §4-244 paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful orders of the juvenile court given in a noncriminal action.
<b>JUVENILE</b>	A person between the ages of 8 and 17, inclusive.
<b>OBSTRUCTION</b>	A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so departs himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates A.R.S. §4-244, paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful order of the juvenile court given in a noncriminal action.
<b>PEACE</b>	(Disturbing the peace, etc.) - Abortion, aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>PETITION</b>	A document filed by the county attorney in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile has committed an offense, and asking that the court proceed to a finding of guilt.

<b>PROBATION</b>	A court-ordered disposition placing an adjudicated youth under the control, supervision and care of the court, and under the supervision of a probation officer. The youth is further ordered to abide by specific terms and conditions.
<b>RECIDIVISM</b>	The incidence of subsequent referrals by juveniles already on probation.
<b>REFERRAL</b>	A document that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. This document is furthermore a request by police, parents, school or other authorities that the juvenile court take appropriate action concerning a youth alleged to have committed a delinquent or incorrigible act.
<b>RESTITUTION</b>	A giving back to the rightful owner of something that has been lost or taken away; restoration. Specifically, an amend, usually financial, made by a juvenile offender to his/her victim, as ordered by the court.
<b>REVOCATION</b>	In this report, revocation refers to an official action by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's removal from JIPS <u>and</u> commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. In other contexts, revocation may include official action resulting in a juvenile's reinstatement to probation, transfer to adult court, or other disposition.
<b>STATUS</b>	(Incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consumption.
<b>STATUS OFFENSE</b>	An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile. Typical status offenses include running away from home, truancy, possession of an alcoholic beverage, and being incorrigible.
<b>TECHNICAL VIOLATION</b>	Technical violation refers to an act by a probationer contrary to his or her conditions or terms of probation, e.g. curfew violation, failure to attend school, failure to perform community service, and/or failure to advise probation officer of change of residence. A petition to revoke probation or a request to modify probation may be filed due to technical violation(s). A probation officer may mete out specific consequences, short of filing a petition to revoke, for technical violations.
<b>TERMINATION</b>	Termination refers to an official act by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's outright release or discharge from court jurisdiction

**THEFT**

Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.

**VIOLATION OF PROBATION**

A probationer's failure to conform to the terms and conditions of his/her probation. Violation of probation refers to acts committed by a probationer resulting in the filing of a petition and in an adjudication. Adjudication for violation of probation may result in a juvenile being committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or in other disposition available to the juvenile court, e.g. placement in residential treatment, placement in detention, reinstatement to probation, and/or reinstatement with modifications of probation conditions.

**VIOLENCE**

(Felony against person) - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnaping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.